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THE GOLDEN WEDDING OF LONGWOOD.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

With fifty years between you and your well-kept wedding vow,
The Golden Age, old friends of mine, is not a fable now.

And, sweet as has life's vintage been through all your pleasant past,
Still, as on Cana's marriage feast, the best wine is the last!

Again before me, with your names, fair Chester's landscape comes,
Its meadows, woods and ample barns, and quaint, stone-builded homes.

The smooth shorn vales, the wheaten slopes, the boscage green and soft
Of which their poet sings so well from towered Cedarcroft.

And lo! from all the country side come neighbors, kith and kin;
From city, hamlet, farm-house, old, the wedding guests come in.

And they who, without scrip or purse, mob-haunted, travel worn,
In Freedom's age, of martyrs came, as victors now return.

Older and slower, yet the same, files in the long array,
And hearts are light and eyes are glad, though heads are badger-gray.

The fire-tried men of Thirty-eight who saw with me the fall,
Midst roaring flames, and shouting mob of Pennsylvania Hall;

And they of Lancaster who turned the cheeks of tyrants pale,
Singing of freedom through the grates of Moyamensing jail!

And, happily, with them, all unseen, old comrades gone before,
Pass, silently as shadows pass, within your open door—

The eagle face of Lindley Coates, brave Garrett's daring zeal,
The Christian grace of Pennock, the steadfast heart of Neal.

Ah me! beyond all power to name, the worthless, tried and true,
Grave men, fair women, youth and maid, passed by in hushed review.

Of varying faiths, a common cause fused all the hearts in one.
God give them now, whate'er their names, the peace of duty done!

How gladly would I tread again the old-remembered places,
Sit down beside your hearth once more and look in the dear old faces.

And thank you for the lessons your fifty years are teaching,
For honest lives that louder speak than half our noisy preaching;

For your steady faith and courage in that dark and evil time
When the Golden Rule was treason, and to feed the hungry, crime;

For the poor slave's house of refuge when the hounds were on his track,
And saint and sinner, church and state, joined hands to send him back.

Blessings upon you! What you did for that sad, suffering one,
So homeless, faint and naked, unto our Lord was done!

Fair fall on Kennett's pleasant vales and Longwood's bowery ways
The mellow sunset of your lives, friends of my early days.

May many more of quiet years be added to your sum,
And, last, in tenderest love, the beckoning angel come.

Dear hearts are here, dear hearts are there, alike below, above;
Our friends are now in either world, and love is sure of love.

* * *

JOHN RANDALL'S TROUBLE

An English Story.

"Will you let me have it, John?"

"No Georgy, I can't."

John Randall uttered his refusal of his wife's request very decidedly, as if he felt the request was unreasonable; and yet there was an undercurrent of grieved impatience in his voice, and a look of perplexity and self-satisfaction in his eyes. He waited to see his wife rise from the breakfast-table, and thereby signify her acquiescence in his decision, before he went off for his morning walk to the mill.

Georgy, however, did not rise. Her looks did not express acquiescence. She was a pretty woman—very pretty; tall, slight, very fair, with large, clear, steady eyes and profuse brown hair. Beside her beauty, she had an air of delicate graceful composure rather peculiar, and a voice that suggested alto flute notes. For all this, she was simply the wife of a master machinist in the great Haliburton Print Works, of Millville, and mistress in one of the small, white factory tenements, whose long, orderly rows constituted Millville proper.

But Georgy did not belong to the factory element, although she had married into it. She had been brought up by a relative, upon whom she had been left dependent, and whom she called Aunt Appleton.

Aunt Appleton lived at the other end of Appleton—the west end—among the Haliburtons, the Dilloways and the Verses.

Perhaps, under the circumstances, Georgy might have looked a little higher than John Randall. But then John was as good as gold, strong, steady, manly, true.

Aunt Appleton had the sense to rejoice at the perception of her pretty protege, and the generosity to give her a liberal outfit—her furniture, a complete wardrobe, a nice wedding.

It had been very agreeable to Georgy to have these things. She was fastidious to the core. She enjoyed the advantages of position—her good clothes, her prestige among the wives of the other officials in the print works. She was fastidious—perhaps a little too fastidious for her place.

John Randall had reached his last button—a somewhat shiny button on a somewhat shabby coat. He had neither time nor pretext for lingering. At this moment his wife raised her eyes, clearly, unflinchingly, to his face.

"Why not?" she asked, in her own sweet voice.

It is never pleasant for a man to be called to an account—to an account about money (and of course it was money Georgy wanted) by a woman, and that woman his wife. John's face flushed a little; a hot retort pricked the very tip of his tongue, but he did not utter it. He was a patient man, naturally; and then he had that deep, pure love for his wife which over reached all slight shocks.

"I have exceeded my salary every month since we were married, Georgy," he said. "The first of January will be here in a few weeks, and I shall not be able to meet all the bills that are due. I don't feel that we ought to trifle away a penny of money. I don't believe you do, either."

"I shall say no more about it," she returned. "I ought to wear a new pair of gloves to call on Paul's bride, but if you can't give them to me I must do without them."

John Randall's brain was fine enough to understand that this was not the acquiescence he wanted. He would like to indulge her, but there was the fact that, if he began it, he should be always poor.

This was his fact. Georgy had hers also—that she was always to be denied and disappointed. She didn't mind so much wearing the old gloves on this particular occasion; that which was wedging itself painfully into her convictions, was that she would have to give up all the little luxuries and elegancies that she so craved; that her future was to be a plain matter-of-fact routine, deprived of those gratifications in whose absence she felt a sort of moral starvation.

"It don't seem as if you ought to be disappointed, Georgy," said the husband, finally. "You know just what my salary is, and just how far it will go. We used to talk about saving something every year, so that I might better myself one of these days; I don't like to deny you."

"Never mind," she said, rising.

She was one of these women who say too little rather than too much.

John went off to his work. Bridget, the girl-of-all-work, came in to clear the table. Georgy dusted the parlor, and made the pudding, fed the canary, and then placed the sewing machine in the window, facing the dull leaden light of a November day, and sat down to stitch waistbands. She had been married more than a year, and was making her first shirt for John. She was very thoughtful, a dogged pain on her face all the while.

"Perhaps I shall stay at Aunt Appleton's to tea," she said to her husband at the dinner table. "If I do you will come for me, won't you?"

He reflected a moment.

"I told you last night, Georgy, that I should have to be from home an hour or two this evening. There is a meeting of the officials of the mill at half-past seven. I should be too tired to dress and go up to your aunt's afterwards."

"I had forgotten," she said, quietly; so quietly that he thought she did not care.

"When he was gone she went to her bed-room to arrange her toilet for the call. She put on the best she had, of course. She had a genius for dress; and despite the mended gloves, she looked as stylish as she did pretty.

Just as she approached her aunt's gate, old Mrs. Haliburton, in her velvets and steeliest of steel colored silks, was being handed from her carriage by her son. The Haliburtons were the owners of the mill in which John Randall was employed. Stephen, the only son, had just returned from a five years' residence abroad. These two facts caused Georgy to scrutinize the mother and son somewhat closely; and, doing so, Stephen Haliburton raised his hat to her.

"A pretty face," he remarked, carelessly, to his mother. "I suppose it is some one I have known or should know."

Old Mrs. Haliburton, with her keen eyes and beak nose, glanced sharply back towards Georgy, whom she had not perceived, and nodded lightly.

"It is that young person whom James Appleton brought up. She is married now to one of our men, I believe."

Georgy found Paul Appleton and his bride holding a sort of formal reception. The rooms—where her own wedding had been solemnized a year before—were quite filled with guests. A very dainty and graceful bride was the new Mrs. Paul in her lavender, train and point-lace shawl. Georgy tried not to feel the least tinge of envy as she looked at her.

Aunt Appleton had always a sense of gratitude towards her protege for having forborne to fascinate either of her own marriageable boys, and this gratitude cropped out in active kindness under the exultation she felt over Paul's match.

Georgy moved easily about the well furnished rooms; somehow she seemed just fitted for such surroundings. The subdued, well-bred manners, the faint perfumes, the refined faces, and the rich dresses, were like a stimulant to her. She needed such quickening to be fully herself. Her composed, delicate beauty unfolded to perfection in this atmosphere.

She had been talking to one and another, taking in shapes and trimmings with her quick artist's eye, and in a pause was just reflecting upon the hang of the new curtains, when a voice said near her:

"I seem not to be able to recall you at all, Mrs. Randall. Yet I must have known you before I went away. My mother has just told me your name, and I have come to reclaim acquaintance, if you will permit me."

"I remember you perfectly, Mr. Haliburton," Georgy returned, quickly. "I was hardly grown up when you left us, five years ago."

"Five years? Ah true enough! Won't you take this chair? What a lovely lily! Why is it not real?"

"No; these wax flowers are very like nature though—almost a plagiarism; don't you think so, Mr. Halliburton?"

"Why, yes. It must be quite difficult to make them. I dare say they bring a good price."

Under her serene smile a quick thought went through Georgy Randall's mind. She began to examine the gentleman before her with interest.

Stephen Haliburton was a gentleman by habit and a man of the world by force of circumstances. But nature intended him for a diligent, painstaking, persevering man of business.

If he was not a great or a very good man, it was because he had so much time, so much money, so much flattery. He was spoiled by his opportunities, yet he needed only the right influence to elevate him beyond himself. He was 30 years old now—he was past the age when a man disdains to be led by a woman. But Stephen Haliburton had never disdained it. He had always been led by the keen eyed, beak nose woman in steel silk, who, as Georgy talked with the heir, sat holding her wine-cup up to the fire light not far off.

The heir seemed to like Mrs. Randall's talk; perhaps because there was so little of it. In return he was rather unreserved—gossipping about his plans and prospects. He said that he was glad to get home. He meant to settle down at Millville now; look after his factories and the operatives, and introduce some improvements. He wanted a better class of work—more tasteful designs; he hadn't seen a pretty print from the factory. Didn't Mrs. Randall agree with him?

Yes, she agreed with him. It was a strange basis for parlor gossip—oils, chemicals and designs for calicoes. He was surprised to find how much she knew about it; and she—she was a little surprised herself. The most delicate pink began to flush her cheeks, the irises of her eyes grew into great black flakes full of lustre. All at once she turned a casual glance out of the window.

"Why," she said with a slight start, "it is almost dark. And I believe it is raining. I must go at once."

She stepped towards the window. Great splashing drops were falling upon the flagstones. The dull November daylight was almost gone.

Mr. Haliburton rose also.

"Did you walk?" he inquired. "Let us take you home. My mother will be going soon."

The little stir attracted Mrs. Appleton, who—most of the guests having gone—was devoting herself to Mrs. Haliburton.

"Stay to tea, Georgy," she suggested, "John knows you are here—does he not?"

"Yes, but it is raining. I think I had better not stop."

"I have been asking Mrs Randall to take a seat with us, mother," interposed Stephen Haliburton.

"Ah, yes," said the lady with contracted nostrils and prolonged lip, again. "I shall be happy."

And then the keen eye overlooked Georgy, as if to ask if there were any just cause why the Haliburton carriage, the Haliburton heir, should traverse the length of Millville to take home this young person, who had married one of the Haliburton employes.

Georgy stood unmoved, a little concerned as to whether her last dress or bonnet should walk or ride, not at all concerned as to her own disposal.

The factory bell had done ringing, and John Randall was in sight of home, just as the carriage of his employer stopped at the door, and his wife stepped from it. He did not, however, overhear her say to Stephen Haliburton:

"If you call to-morrow afternoon, I will show you what I mean."

"Had you a pleasant afternoon?" her husband asked, by-and by, as they sat at the tea-table.

"Very pleasant," she said, thoughtfully.

"It was very polite in Mrs. Haliburton to bring you home."

"Yes, I should have spoiled my new dress."

It was always with a little effort that Randall could get his wife to talk, and she seemed peculiarly silent to-night, and absent as well as silent.

Her eyes were brighter, too, than common—her face a little flushed. He was too generous, too unselfish a man to begrudge her even happiness in which he had no part; but something in her abstraction filled him with uneasiness. The uneasiness was not decreased, when reaching home a little before the usual hour, the following afternoon, he met Stephen Haliburton just leaving the house, nor when he found Georgy with the same brightened eyes and heightened color as the night before.

That was the beginning of John Randall's trouble.

It was not so much common jealousy—a man's instinct of revolt at another man's admiration of his handsome wife, as it was a fear, a desperate death-like fear that Georgy needed something that he could not give her to make her happy. He could not give her luxuries. He could never say such things as he fancied Stephen Haliburton must be able to say to women. But he loved her so! O, heavens, he loved her so! How could he endure that anything should come between them?

"I won't wrong and tease her with suspicions," he said to himself, in the depth of that night. "I'll keep on steady. Perhaps she'll see it right by and by."

Poor fellow he did not realize how his determination implied the dreary thought that her heart was turned from him. He raised himself on his arms to look on her as she slept; and all through what followed he retained the pure, calm face, as it pressed the pillow, whitened by the moonlight that glinted the frost on the window-panes and flooded the room.

She seemed colder to him after this, and he kept silent.

He knew that she met Haliburton at her aunt's; he knew that when she went to the seaside the ensuing summer, for a week's visit to Mrs. Paul Appleton, there he was also. He knew that she seemed to be living a life apart from him; and once—that was when the iron entered his soul, when he went to her desk, a present he had made her during their engagement—for a sheet of note paper, and found it locked and asked her carelessly enough for the key, she flushed and said she would get the paper for him.

But he kept true to the promise he made himself. He kept on "fighting his way against it as best he could," hoping, with a sick heart, that she "might see it right by-and-by."

The months wore away. The second year of their marriage was nearly completed. John had been very careful—as careful as Georgy herself that there should be no outward and visible sign of misunderstanding or coldness between them. No suspicion had come to any that the second year of marriage life had been less happy than the first. Nor had he ever omitted to give her any little indulgence within his power. He had prepared a surprise for her on the coming anniversary of their wedding, during the year.

The anniversary fell upon Sunday; and so their little commemoration of the day must come the preceding evening. No allusion had been made to any celebration by either of them; but John felt sure, some way, that she could not let the time pass without some sign. For his own part, he had half resolved to attempt some explanation of this estrangement. Any thing, he thought, would be better than this chilling reserve. With his mind divided between the anticipation of relief and jealous dread, he went to the counting-house that Saturday night to receive his money. The cashier looked up, with a certain embarrassment at his approach.

"Ah, Mr. Randall—the accumulation you have left in my hands? To be sure! And by the way, Mr. Haliburton spoke to me to mention to you that there were to be some changes made, and—and—but there he is himself, sir."

John Randall turned, with a feeling akin to desperation, to meet his employer. It had gone through him like a thunderbolt; as the cashier spoke, that he was to be displaced. Stephen Haliburton simply said, as John faced him, "I'll not detain you now, Mr. Randall. I shall call this evening to let you know of the changes I feel obliged to make."

And the owner bowed and left him.

With the money in his nerveless hands, John Randall walked homeward like a man dazed. He was to lose his place. For what reason he found it impossible to conjecture. But to lose it, was to lose reputation, courage—everything. He had never imagined such a possibility as that. The money that he carried—he should not dare to make a present of it to Georgy now. He might have to wait for other employment. It might be needed for their bare every-day needs before he got to work again. A chill like death struck to his soul.

Georgy evidently had not overlooked the recurrence of their wedding-day. The cozy rooms of the cottage all wore a little air of cozy festivity. Some slender vases held the gleanings of the flower-beds—chrysanthemums blood-red, white and purple—verbenas, and scarlet geraniums.

She came to the door that night to meet him—one of her "company" dresses on, some knots of velvet fastening her collar, and seeming to give a glow and brightness to her white skin. He took her hand—she raised her face, and with a wild heart-bound he kissed it, as he had not for a year before. She was coming back to him again! That was the thought that thrilled him. Her infatuation—if such it had been—was at an end! She was his once more. And then, close upon his new happiness, came the dreary recollection of his lost situation. He thrust the money in his pocket. By-and-by he would tell her all.

"You won't mind waiting supper for an hour—will you John?" she asked, as she led him in. "I am going to give you something nice—by-and-by—and—I think Mr. Halliburton will be in."

John Randall's blood froze once more. It was not for him, then, that all these preparations were made. Georgy had never spoken Haliburton's name before. He could feel that she was embarrassed as she did so.

"I want you to dress, John," she added coaxingly. "I have laid everything out for you."

It seemed to him that he would have turned upon her, but he felt so broken by the thought of losing his place, and resented her gaiety, her indifference, her secrecies—all that had made him so miserable through this long year. But he had not the spirit.

He went to dress as she asked him. When he returned to the parlor, Stephen Haliburton and his wife sat upon the sofa side by side. It was rare indeed to see Georgy's fair face so illuminated. Her cheeks were glowing, her eyes were sparkling.

As for Haliburton, he was always the quiet gentleman, with no sense of being out of his place, no apparent suspicion of what was rankling in the heart of his employe.

What a nice little supper Georgy had ready! Yet nobody ate.

Finally the supper was over, and they went back to the parlor.

Georgy disappeared for a moment, and, returning approached her husband, glancing shyly at the same time to her guest, whose face brightened beyond its wont as he caught her eye.

"We want to make it all very formal, John; but I see Mr. Haliburton thinks I might as well tell you it at once in my own way."

She paused, and a sober pallor overspread her husband's face.

"What was coming?" his eyes asked, with no faith that it was anything to lighten his secret burden.

Georgy nervously folded and unfolded a slip of paper which she held.

"This is for you, John;" and she held it shyly towards him. "My anniversary gift. I have been working for Mr. Haliburton, too, this year. And I have thirty guineas here—the price of the design I have made for the calicos."

"Georgy!"

"You never suspected it? I did not want you to, till I knew whether I could succeed."

John Randall had no voice in which to word his amazement or his gratitude for his restored faith, which though his wife did not suspect it, was by far his most precious anniversary gift. She went on: "I always used my pencil nimbly, you know, John. And it had occurred to me one day why I couldn't do something with it for profit. I spoke to Mr. Haliburton, and he was so kind—you must thank him—he took so much trouble at my crude attempts; he did so much to encourage me. And now I am fairly in the way of work. I shall work better too, now that you know it. I want to design for carpets by-and-by, as well as for prints, that pays so well—a percentage on the sale."

She stopped short, suddenly conscious of how much she was saying.

"I have a surprise, also, for you, Mr. Randall," added Stephen Haliburton, quietly. "I hope it, too, will prove agreeable. The universal testimony of the mill officials, as to your efficiency and trustiness, make me feel that I am not showing you a proper appreciation, and desire to give you a somewhat more responsible position, with an increase of salary."

The very glory of Heaven seemed to be opening a way to John Randall out of all his trouble.

"I am too happy, Mr. Haliburton to talk much," he said in his straightforward way. "I have been depressed lately—the sudden removal of all causes for low spirits——"

He stopped short. Two big tears ran down his cheeks. Stephen Haliburton alone perceived what Georgy never suspected, that her secret had made her husband jealous. He grasped John's hand.

"My dear fellow, it's too bad! I feared it a little once or twice. Of course I could not hint it to Mrs. Randall."

"What, John? What, Mr. Haliburton."

"Nothing, Georgy, that you will ever know."

They were alone together, by-and-by, with their new found happiness. Perhaps Georgy was equally relieved that there was no more need for mystification.

"What ever made you think of it, Georgy?" her husband asked.

"Why, John, it was that day about the gloves. I set myself considering why you should have all the toil, and I all the indulgence. I pondered how I could make or save something."

"I am happier than I ever thought I could be again, dear."

"Do you know I have fancied you were unhappy lately, John, because you thought I was longing for things you could not give me? I could hardly wait for to-night to come, to tell you all."

"My darling."

And he folded his arms about her, with his face on her shoulder, and in the brightness and silence of the room, with its odor of flowers and glow of leaves, they felt their way through the coming future, safe, confident, out of the reach of any bitter trouble, since they loved and trusted one another.

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THE MODERN BORGIA.

An Interview with Mrs. Sherman in Prison.

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

A hundred pleasant drives lie around Hartford, which were constantly tempting me into the open air during a visit which I made to that lovely city during the last autumn. On one of these drives led me towards Weathersfield, where a range of stone buildings, half buried in trees and fronted by a green lawn, reminded me that the State Prison of Connecticut was in that region, and that probably this was the building.

A very courteous officer volunteered to take us through the prison. The occupants were all at work in the different shops, and seemed comfortable enough. The building was neat and orderly, and the discipline seemed regular and consistent without being severe, even cruel as it was years ago when I was in the same prison for an hour or two.

Then no prisoner was permitted to lift his eyes or speak without special permission. I was glad to see the change. Now the inmates seemed like men with feelings, hopes, and some rights. Then they were automata, with every human feeling buried so deep in misery that nothing human was visible but the forms. "Did I wish to speak with any of the prisoners?" Yes, one—Mrs. Sherman, a Connecticut woman, who had confessed to poisoning her husband and other persons, in Derby, a year or two ago. I had a curiosity to see this woman, and hear from her own lips the history of her crimes, which had always seemed to me without motive and the acts of an insane person.

The officer led me along a corridor pierced with small cells, one of which was occupied by Mrs. Sherman. It was wonderfully neat, and some attempts at ornament were on the white-washed wall—a few photographs in frames, and a tiny engraving or two—while the cot seemed piled high with a regular New England feather-bed, which looked perfectly comfortable.

Passing this corridor, we entered a small room, with a full-sized grated window looking out upon the grounds. Before this window, with her foot on the treadle of a sewing machine, sat a slim, spare woman perhaps 50 years of age, the very picture of a staid and most respectable mistress of some farm in the country. You can see dozens of such women, apparently, going to class meetings and teaching Sunday schools all over New England, every Sunday of your life. There did not seem to be an evil passion in the woman, as she sat there, quietly at her work, more like a matron of the last half century at her flax wheel than a criminal enduring sentence.

"Here is a lady," said the officer, "who would like to talk with you, Mrs. Sherman, if you have no objection."

She took her foot from the machine, partly turned in her chair, and lifted her eyes to my face, calmly, mildly, and with a certain look of sadness. Those eyes, large and darkly brown, must have been beautiful in her youth; now they were simply pathetic.

I was at some loss here. Had this woman been a Queen, with one foot on the throne, I should have found something to say; but there, bound hand and foot by the law, I felt it almost cruel to force a conversation upon her, so, under some embarrassment, observed:

"I am acquainted in Derby, the place where you lived."

A gleam of new interest came into her eyes, and she searched my face as if trying to remember me.

"You will not know me," I said. "It is long since I was there, but it was a pleasant place then."

"Yes," she said gently. "It was a pleasant place. Won't you sit down?"

I took a seat by the window and talked a little about her work, which, she said, was not hard, and everybody was very kind to her.

I asked her if she felt the confinement much. She said, "No, not very much now, I only want to do the best I can. It is right that I should. They do not make me suffer more than I deserve."

This indirect allusion to her crime opened a way to the subject I wished to speak of. Otherwise, I fancy, she would have remained unquestioned.

"You feel, then," said I, "how wrong you were?"

She lifted her eyes suddenly, as if wondering at the question.

"Oh yes; I know it all now."

"Tell me," I said, "were you in fact, fully conscious how awful the crime was, or were you astray in your mind?"

"I must have been," she answered, shaking her head, "or I never could have done it."

"Did you know—did you realize how terrible it was?"

"No; never. I never seemed to understand it till my trial. Then I did. Not before."

"From the evidence, you did not seem to bear malice against any of these persons," I said.

"Malice!" she repeated, with emphasis; "no, no; I never had a grain of ill-feeling towards any of them. I don't know what I did it for; but it wasn't anger. I never wanted to hurt any of them. It didn't seem to me as if I was hurting any of them. I cannot understand it myself."

"Were you not afraid of discovery?"

"No; I never thought of that."

"Not when the officers came to arrest you?"

"No, not then. I only remember wanting to keep my friends from hearing of it, and thought I could. You see how foolish I was to think that; but it was what troubled me most. I did not seem to care for the rest."

"You have relatives that you love, then?"

Here great tears gathered under her eyelids, and rolled down her cheeks, and her thin lips quivered as she spoke.

"Yes; my son—a dear, good son."

"Does he come to see you? Is he kind?"

"Oh, yes; he comes as often as he can. He has always been good and kind to me."

I had no heart to pursue the subject. Whatever this woman's crime had been, she was not devoid of feelings that commanded respect, but she went on of her own accord, saying:

"I did almost all they charged me with, but I did not realize that it was I that did it. It seems like a dream. I do not realize much about it."

"But how did you know how to use the poison? Some one must have taught you."

"Yes; Mr. ——, of New York City; he told me how to use it, where to get it, and everything at first. After that I did not need to be told."

She mentioned a full name here, and complained a little that it had been kept out of her confession,—a paper I had never seen.

"He first suggested it to me," she added, "or I should never have done it—never."

I arose to go. She looked up wistfully and said, "Thank you, for coming."

I replied that I was glad to see her so comfortable and so submissive to a punishment that did not seem very severe.

"No," she answered. "Everybody is kind to me. I do not suffer for anything. I am willing to do anything that they think best, for since my trial I realize how dreadful is the thing I have done."

As I went out of the room, this strange woman turned to her work again, and when I looked back from the threshhold she was bending over her work, as perfect a picture of the staid New England woman as ever graced a farmer's household. Her hair, of a very dark brown, with but little gray in it, was combed smoothly over her temples and done up in a twist behind. Her person might have passed for that of any mechanic's or farmer's wife about her household work, and she looked to me like a woman whose nature it would be to distribute Saybrook platforms of faith instead of poisons. Had I been a juror—which, thank Heaven, is out of the question, being a woman—Mrs. Sherman would have had a fair chance of acquittal on the honest gravity of her face alone, and I should have been awfully ashamed of myself when overwhelmed by her own confession.

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MILLIONAIRES OF THE FUTURE.

Where Will the Rich Men Come From?

(From the Boston Traveller.)

What becomes of the sons of our great is a question that is frequently asked and as frequently left unanswered. The intellectual powers of the father, if predominant, seldom descend to the son. In a certain sense this rule holds true with respect to the ability to acquire and retain riches. If the father possess this in a remarkable degree, the son, in nine cases out of ten, is a spendthrift. Examples of this are not wanting. The descendants of the men who two or three generations ago rolled in opulence hold clerkships or other subordinate positions. Wealth, influence, and ability, in some families descend from father to son, but these are isolated cases, and, as exceptions, only prove the truth of the rule. Since they are so seldom retained in one family for any great length of time, the query, Where our rich men of the future will come from naturally suggests itself. They do come to the surface, and, gradually unfolding the powers which enable them to manage vast enterprises, control millions, and wield a mighty influence, display little of that innate power, the hidden springs of their success. The result is not a freak of fortune; they are not kicked into good luck. Their success is merely the result of long and laborious years, a right appreciation of business, and a persistent and devoted application to its details. Wealthy young men begin life just where their fathers left off, and of course end where their fathers began, *i. e.*, the little end of the horn. Our future rich men are to-day peddling fish in the streets, selling oranges or papers on the sidewalk, or are engaged in some remunerative employment, the wages for which are each week divided between current expenses and the savings bank, the latter generally getting the lion's share.

A case in point was that of a candy-man who owns a little stand on a street corner and a marble block at the South End, or a little boot-black on State street who has $630 in one of the city savings banks. Business men appreciate the tact displayed by this boy, and he has a long list of regular customers, bringing him a weekly income of $16 to $20. Another case is that of a little match merchant who frequently visits State street and vicinity, and salutes you with "Buy some parlor matches, cap'n?" He is a bright, active, intelligent little fellow, with a cheery voice, betraying the metropolitan accent, and large black eyes that always flash when he sees a chance to make a dime. His history is as interesting as it is brief. He formerly lived in New York, where he was thrown upon his own resources, and formed the laudable determination to support himself, and not, like others, become a drone. Borrowing twenty-five dollars from a friend, he invested the entire amount in matches, and disposing of his stock at fair profit, was soon enabled to pay the debt and begin business on the profits. Appreciating money at its proper value, and knowing from intuition what it has taken others years to learn, he began right, banked every dollar he could spare, and now, although he has been in business only a very short time, has $300 in the bank, a stock of matches worth $15, pays $4 per week for board, current expenses, and constantly adds to his funds in the bank. His enterprise, keen business tact and foresight, when his age is considered, are simply wonderful, and the discernment and push already shown by this boy will in part answer the question, where are the rich men of the future coming from?

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A circuit court—The longest way home from singing school.

RELIGIOUS.

It is not expected that the new Presbyterian hymn book will be ready before May.

Recently at New Bedford, Massachusetts, a former Methodist minister joined the Friends.

The Jews in this country are agitating the question of holding their Sabbath on the Christian Sunday.

The Old Catholics have now one hundred parochial charges in Germany, and 60,000 enrolled members.

Max. Muller puts the number of Israelites in the world at 3,000,000, while Kolb puts it at 7,000,000, and Mr. Pressel at 9,000,000.

It is said that a strong desire for religious liberty prevails in Persia, and many people show special interest in the study of the Bible.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Wisconsin, will meet at Milwaukee Feb. 11, to choose a successor to the late Bishop Armitage.

The Pope recently received from Mexico a golden chalice, filled with gold coin, as a thank offering from the faithful in Guadalaxara.

The Fingoes, in the old Kaffir land, Africa, have pledged $5,000 toward building a seminary for the education of their children.

The King of Sweden has ordered a collection to be taken on a fixed day throughout his kingdom, for the benefit of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church of Chicago, Ill.

There are 349 places of worship in New York, with a total seating capacity for 308,500 persons, and the aggregate estimated valuation of these churches is $45,000,000.

It appears to be a fact that the whole or nearly the whole of the Swiss Jura District has gone over to the Old Catholic movement, expelling the ultramontane clergy and throwing off allegiance to Rome.

The Congregationalist gives lists from which we learn that during the year in the Congregationalist body 219 members have been ordained or installed, 97 have been dismissed, 62 have died, and 37 have married. In the same period 72 churches have been formed.

The pastoral of the Methodist Bishops recommends the membership of the Church to be plain in their dress and unostentatious in the Lord's house. It recommends responsive services and congregational singing, and earnest, spiritual, scriptural preaching.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey has sent the London Times the declaration of a number of the clergy of the Church of England in regard to the subject of confession. It is a long document in eleven sections, and is a direct approval of the confessional.

The Rev. Seth A. Clark, a missionary in the western part of Texas, has a portable church tent, capable of seating seven hundred persons. He has two good mules, and a wagon on springs, furnished expressly for the transportation of his church from place to place.

The Congregationalists and Presbyterians in and around Chicago have resolved hereafter, instead of planting rival churches and sending ministers to starve, they will unite in one strong church, which shall be called after and be controlled by the majority, whether they be Congregationalists or Presbyterians.

The Catholic Calendar for 1874 gives the following statistics of the Catholic Church in England at the present time: Churches, 1,020; priests, 1,654; colleges, 17; monasteries, 70; convents, 232. The numbers in 1829 (the year of Catholic emancipation) were: Churches, 399; priests, 424; colleges, 7; monasteries, 0; convents, 17.

The civil authorities of St. John's N. B., have arrested the Rev. Father Chapman for not paying the school tax. They had previously arrested Father Michaud for a like offense. Threats are also made, it is said, against the liberty of the Archbishop himself, and school matters in the province are assuming serious proportions. Catholics are urged to be firm and defiant.

Mr. Burkhead, of Cherokee Presbytery, recently visited Cedartown, and found in a section 15 by 20 miles square just eight Presbyterians, no Sunday school, no preaching. He remained nine days, preached 17 sermons, organized a church with 10 members and a Sunday school with over sixty scholars. And now—two months since—they have a church building which cost $2,500, and have secured the Rev. R. F. Tayler as their minister.

A general summary of the statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States for the year 1873 shows that there are 54 Bishops, one Bishop elect, 4,055 priests and deacons, 38,832 baptisms, 25,364 confirmations, 246,051 communicants, 10,819 marriages, 20,633 burials, 126 ordination of deacons, 97 ordinations of priests, 301 candidates for orders, 23,792 Sunday school teachers, 324,300 Sunday school scholars, $7,187,417.17 contributions.

There is a bit of pathos in the application of the Rev. J. W. McCord, of Mt. Pleasant, Arkansas, in which he asks the presbytery that he may be enrolled on the list of disabled ministers. He is, he says, seventy-three years of age, and, owing to increasing blindness, resulting from cataract, is "unable to distinguish the forks of a road." But he is not yet willing to give up, and requests the privilege of still tending his two little flocks, 34 miles apart, and 100 miles from any clerical neighbor, until the Lord should send them another shepherd. "The good man will see clearly before long," says the Christian at Work.

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Australian Horses.

Horses are a drug in Australia. In many of the old districts of New South Wales they run wild in thousands. They are not worth looking after, and are very difficult to collect in any way. They eat the food of other stock while such, and are only a scourge upon the pastures. Hence they have to be exterminated like vermin. In many parts of the country they are shot by hired men for so much per head, and are collected and destroyed systematically. They abound in wild mobs upon mountains of the most rugged and inaccessible character, as well as upon the wildest plains of the interior; always degenerating, becoming smaller, weaker and wilder.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1,25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2,50.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.
LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
THE GALAXY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3,00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.
WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,25.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,50.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2,50.
THE NURSERY, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2,50.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2,75.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.
WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,00.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2 50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1,50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.
OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1,50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year, and BLADE for $8.50.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2,00, and the BLADE both one year for $3,00.
WESTERN RURAL, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,00.
CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,75.
EVERY SATURDAY, price 5,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5,75.
HEARTH AND HOME, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,00.
RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,75.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

EXPLANATORY.

We have a private note from Washington, stating that Messrs. GARFIELD, PARSONS, SMITH and SHERWOOD voted against the passage of the bill fixing the salary of members of Congress at $6,000. As we understand it, the vote on the passage of this bill was not taken by a call of the members and a record of their names, but by a rising vote, the standing members being counted by the speaker; the aggregate number voting for or against the bill being recorded. The vote ordering the bill to a third reading, which is usually considered a test vote, was taken by ayes and noes, and the four members above mentioned voted for the third reading of the bill. A bill may be just as effectually killed on the motion to order it to a third reading as at any other time. It is claimed that these gentlemen voted in favor of the third reading for the purpose of cutting off debate. That may be true, but would it not have cut off debate on that proposition had the House refused to order the bill to be read the third time? The only safe thing for members of Congress to do is to vote down any and every proposition which does not wipe out the present salary law. The people want that out of their sight, and will not be satisfied to have a fragment of it remain which can possibly be removed.

☞ The New York *Times* takes a hopeful view of the situation. It says: "Financially, the year has opened under much better circumstances than were anticipated a few weeks ago. Stocks are generally buoyant, particularly in the case of sound railroad concerns and other corporations that have kept faith with their shareholders. The sharp experience of last year will undoubtedly make investors more careful than heretofore about the kind of security offered them, and will probably cause increased vigilance with reference to the management of corporations that absorb a great deal of the money of the public. In private business there has been a great deal more weeding out than has appeared on the surface. The result ought to be beneficial to legitimate trade. The high rate of working expenses maintained by many small firms has rendered, in the past, the competition of business too keen to be healthy. Associated with a scale of private expenditure absurdly disproportionate to income, such a state of things made a number of business firms absloutely incapable of resisting the first shock to their credit. The year on which we have just entered promises to be distinguished by a more moderate style of living, and by a less ruinous competition among all classes of business men. It can hardly fail, therefore, to prove a year of substantial addition to the available wealth of the country."

☞ It is stated that Senator WINDOM'S Transportation Committee will report in favor of the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal, and a system of steam towage on the Erie Canal. Should there be funds available, in addition to the amount required for this work, the building of the Fort St. Philip Canal will be recommended. No one can doubt the wisdom of the first recommendation, and Congress should not hesitate to act upon the committee's suggestion.

☞ The Brooklyn *Argus* is making a great ado because the Commissioners of Charity have appropriated something over $100,000 to their own use out of the charity fund. Does the *Argus* not know that charity begins at home? And did not those Commissioners act upon that principle?

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

While our relations with Spain under the regime of our newly appointed representative, General CUSHING, promised the reasonable hope that cordial and amicable sentiments would result between us, and that the desired reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico would be speedily inaugurated, by the abolition of slavery, and an efficient guarantee that American interests in Cuban waters would hereafter be free from the annoyances and outrages to which they have hitherto been subjected, the lamentable *coup d'etat* of General PAVIA on the 4th inst., and the overthrow of the liberal-conservative government of the enlightened CASTELAR, indicate that in all probability these flattering hopes must, at least for the time being, be deferred.

Judging from the experience of past years, it is to be inferred that revolution has now become the natural political condition of Spain, and under these circumstances, together with the international difficulties resulting from our proximity to Cuba, and its internal troubles, the position of our new representative is anything but a sinecure. While, as a nation, we are not propagandists of Republicanism, our natural sympathies must ever be with those who are seeking to free themselves from the shackles of mental, moral, physical and political servitude which centuries of oppression and misrule have imposed. But where a nation, through these very conditions, has become incapacitated to comprehend the significance of national political freedom, our duty and conduct towards it becomes a most difficult and momentous question, whose solution requires mature judgment and profound wisdom in order to arrive at a just and conscientious adjudication of international difficulties and maintain at the same time our national faith and honor as disinterested neighbors and friends.

Had it been the premeditated design of the Government of the United States, to have its interests as directly misrepresented as possible, the object could have been no more effectually accomplished than by the appointment of a Minister to Spain possessing the characteristics and antecedents of a man like Minister SICKLES. Noted for fiery, vindictive and uncontrolled passions, an illy balanced and unreflective mind, and a bad temper, declared to be a lunatic by a jury of his countrymen, his hands stained with the blood of a fellow being, and his brow with the mark of CAIN, it was scarce to be expected that the unhappy nation upon whom the disgrace was inflicted of his forced acceptance and recognation by them, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, could confer successfully and amicably with him, regarding the trusts and responsibilities of his position.

But now, with the wisdom born of experience, our Executive seeks to atone for past errors by appointing a successor to General SICKLES, whom the entire nation honor and respect, and who will not misrepresent them and their institutions as his predecessor has done. Mentally and morally Gen. CALEB CUSHING is the direct opposite of Gen. SICKLES. Already past the three score years and ten allotted to man, he will bring to bear upon his onerous position the experiences of a life-long study of practical politics and international law, quickened by cosmopolitan intercourse with the enlightened nations of the world and their literature, and a shrewd Yankee perception of national peculiarities which will go far to prevent the unfortunate mistakes and misunderstandings which have hitherto caused such needless annoyances through the rash, unreflective and inconsiderate actions of our late representative. Though Mr. CUSHING has been in no sense a popular politician or an intriguing demagague, he has in past times rendered his country eminent service as a diplomatist, a member of the Cabinet, a member of Congress and a soldier. For years, prior and subsequent to the Geneva Conference, he has led a strictly studious life and been an ardent devotee of the legal profession. At the Court of Arbitration, at the Conference above alluded to, he attracted the attention of the British Press and Government by the forcible, adroit and uncompromising manner in which he advocated the claims of the United States, and judging from his actions upon this and other occasions, it is safe to infer that he has both the ability and the will requisite to treat the important questions and the grave responsibilities confided to him with the impartial and impersonal devotion of the statesman and patriot. Therefore, whatever may be his trials and perplexities at the Court of Old Castile, his antecedents warrant that he will in no wise disgrace his country, and that he will do his duty, and keep his faith towards it, as well as the Nation to which he is sent as representative from the great and free Republic.

☞ In Livingston county, New York, a young girl claimed that she could go into a "trance" and remain dead to all outward appearances for some time, and then be restored to life again. She went into her trance and evidences soon became only too strong that she was actually dead, yet her relatives refused to bury her, and the remains were kept in the house with the family, at last accounts, although decomposition had extended so far as to make the stench terribly offensive, they believing that she would still come out of her "trance." How death occurred is a mystery, but the neighbors believe that she took some opiate to produce the "trance," and that she swallowed too big a dose.

☞ It is reported that LAURA FAIR has found a man who was not afraid to marry. He must be insane or intent upon suicide; for to marry LAURA is just as much an act of self-destruction as it would be to stretch ones self out upon the track of a railroad and await the approach of the cars.

☞ The fires in New York City during the past year, number 291 less than in 1872, and the losses are $1,817,447 less than during the previous year.

RUSSIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

According to late transatlantic correspondence, Great Britain and Germany are not to become monopolists in the discovery and exhumation of all the buried relics of past civilization, and the laurels of the famous discoverer of Troy and King PRIAM'S jewel box, and of Dr. TICHENDORF, the restorer of the Sinaitic manuscript, must now be shared with Monsieur NICHOLAS DE KHANIKOFF, the learned Oriental scholar, of Russian nationality, who, through the warfare of his country with Central Asia, recently found in Bokhara, the famous Samarkand library of Samerlane, which he believed to be hidden in the latter city, or Samarkand, and for which he had sought in vain nearly forty years, finding it at last in Bokhara, whither it was conveyed and concealed in 1793, through advices given him by a native whom he describes as "an oriental pharisee." An article by Monsieur GOLUBIEFF, the eminent Russian Savan, about to be published in the "Journal of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society," advanced sheets of which have been translated for the New York *World*, states that the first instalment of books from this famous old library have arrived in Prussia and are being placed in the Imperial Library. RAPHAEL SEMINOFF, a popular writer in the above mentioned journal, has the arrangement of the treasure in charge, and writes that an examination of the manuscript discloses "the choicest treasures of antiquity." We mention a few of the most important, which, notwithstanding their frightful state of dilapidation and decay, and the great care requisite to handle them without their falling to pieces, are said to bear undoubted evidence of belonging to the library which TIMUR gathered at Samarkand, and which was increased by the Seljuk Sultans of Bokhara. Some of the books, or rather manuscripts, were the property of AL MAMUN, of Bagdad, surnamed the Wise, and others are believed to have formed a portion of the famous library of the Ptolemies, carried away from Alexandria, Egypt. One roll of manuscript the discoverer believes so precious that he will entrust it to no hands save his own, it being a medical work, supposed to have been written by PYTHAGORAS, and which originally belonged to MITHRADATES, King of Pontus.

The collection contains many ancient volumes upon physics and philosophy and other archæological literary treasures, which will delight classical scholars, though fears are entertained that many of them are too defective for restoration. One curious manuscript consists of autographs of famous men collected during the ninth century, and another contains three books belonging to the Kalif, AAROUN AARASCHID, the hero of so many wonderful oriental stories. Russias's Asiatic conquests have been productive of good results in this respect at least, since without the subjugation of Bokhara, this celebrated and long lost library of antiquity, with its rich stores of archæological knowledge, would soon have crumbled into dust, instead of as now, bringing us moderns into contact with past civilization and direct association with the early history of the world, which otherwise would have been lost in oblivion.

☞ BAZAINE, it will be remembered, was not only banished for twenty years, but was directed to pay the costs of his trial, which amounted to about $240,000. His wife was willing to give up everything to save his life, and the Government was not unwilling to take his property, however reluctant it may have been to spare his life.

☞ The Finance Committee of the House have invited a number of capitalists and financiers to appear before them and state their views upon financial affairs. It would be well for them to also consult the views of the thousands of business men and the mass of the people of the country as to *their* wants and necessities.

☞ It is reported that a Frenchman, during the darkest days in that Government, gave his porter a five-franc piece for telling him what form of government they were living under each morning. With this employment transferred to Spain, the porter would earn his money.

☞ The Pope advises his Bishops not to obey the laws of Germany which are designed to affect said heads of the Church, but the Pope's order will either be disobeyed, or the Bishops will find themselves in trouble. BISMARCK will not wink at any infraction of the law from that quarter.

☞ There are those who believe that capital and labor have never been harmonious since the time when JACOB worked seven years for RACHEL and was then put off with LEAH. Labor had to "knuckle" then, and it has been rather below par ever since, until now, when it seems disposed to have the RACHEL of its choice or no gal at all.

☞ The life insurance of our country is larger than in all the other nations of the globe, which, in the aggregate amount to $2,523,000,000, which is $227,625,000 less than the amount credited to the United States.

☞ Champaign county, Ills., had under consideration the repudiation of the bonds issued by said county for the Industrial University, but have wisely decided to repudiate all thoughts of repudiation and pay the bonds.

☞ The prompt confirmation of Mr. CUSHING as Minister to Spain, by the Senate, will give universal satisfaction. This country has reason to hope for the best of results from his presence at Madrid.

☞ Congressman ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, black as the hinges of midnight, yesterday replied to STEPHENS, in a most eloquent and powerful argument, in behalf of civil rights.

VITAL STATISTICS OF NEW YORK.

There seems to have been a less number of deaths in most of our large cities during the past year than in 1872. We have already shown that in Philadelphia there was a decrease of over three thousand, and now we have the figures before us showing the number of deaths in New York City for the past year to have been 29,059 against 32,647 in 1872. The following table, which we find in the New York *Times*, shows the number who died during the past year, and the causes which produced death:

Consumption	4,148	Inanition	228
Diarrhea	4,105	Erysipelas	206
Pneumonia	2,306	Remittent fever	158
Bronchitis	1,638	Intermit'nt fever	86
Diphtheria	1,150	Intemperance	258
Scarlatina	1,039	Cerebro spinal fever	274
Bright's disease	878	Small pox	118
Croup	722	Solar heat	34
Convulsions	703	Killed by vehicles in the street	117
Hydrocephalus	678	Killed by falls	256
Meningitis	675	Burns and Scalds	102
Premature and preternatural births	664	Suffocation	25
Tabes mesenterica	641	Drowning	154
Appoplexy	441	Surgical operations	88
Senile debility	358	Homicides	67
Typhus and typhoid fever	338	Suicides	114
Measles	298	Executions, Foster and Nixon	2
Whooping cough	268		

The total deaths are classified as follows:

Zymotic diseases	9,562	Violent deaths	1,169
Constitutional	6,319		
Local	10,130	Total	29,059
Developmental	1,879		

This is a most remarkable and significant fact, that of the 664 deaths from premature and preturnatural births, all were the off-springs of American mothers. The same fact was developed by the statistics of that city in 1872. It is most remarkable, and American women and physicians should know why this fearful mortality should be confined exclusively to children of American mothers. If the cause can be traced to any habit of life, let the fact be made public that the fatal habit may be abandoned, for it is safe to assume that the causes which prove fatal in so many instances, must exist in numerous instances where life is spared, causing physical and mental weakness, deterioating the race, and entailing untold woes upon posterity.

RAILWAYS.

Railroad Statistics.

The *Railway Monitor* furnishes a table, giving the name of every Railroad in the United States, together with much important information relative to the extent and earnings of the Roads and the number of miles of new Road built during the last year. From the grand totals it is shown that the whole Railroad mileage in this country is 71,564 miles, with second track and sidings of 13,512 miles, making the total equivalent to a single track 85,076 miles in length. The total number of locomotives is 14,223; of passenger train cars, including baggage, express and smoking cars, 13,725; of freight train cars of all sorts, 338,427; the total capital stock amounts to $2,072,251,954, or about $28,956 per mile; the total floating and funded debt, 1,999,741,597, or $27,957 per mile; and the total cost of Railroads and equipments $3,728,416,958, or about $52,099 per mile. The total gross traffic of Railroads for the latest year yet obtainable was $478,885,597, and the total net receipts, over and above operating expenses, were $174,350,913. These earnings, however, are based on 54,454 miles of road, that being the total for which earnings have been reported; and hence the net income of railroads applicable to the payment of interest and dividends amounted to about $3,201 per mile on the 54,454 miles operated.

The following statement shows the progress made in building railroads last year in each State and Territory. It will be seen that the total length of new road built in 1873 was 4,190 miles:

States and Territories.	Miles, 1872.	Built, 1873.	Miles, 1873.
Maine	891.5	44.0	935.5
New Hampshire	822.7	73.1	895.8
Vermont	736.3	57.9	794.2
Massachusetts	1,625.0	113.7	1,738.7
Rhode Island	133.2	36.9	170.1
Connecticut	898.3	29.7	928.0
	5,107.0	355.3	5,462.3
New York	4,884.9	398.4	5,283.3
New Jersey	1,378.7	39.5	1,418.2
Pennsylvania	5,432.5	412.9	5,845.4
Delaware	222.7	15.9	238.7
Maryland and Dist. of Col.	865.4	69.7	935.1
West Virginia	493.3	......	493.5
	13,242.5	966.5	14,209.0
Ohio	3,923.8	192.0	4,115.8
Michigan	2,973.9	222.1	3,195.8
Indiana	3,705.2	128.0	3,833.2
Illinois	6,277.7	201.4	6,479.1
Wisconsin	2,028.2	205.7	2,233.9
Minnesota	1,861.6	51.0	1,912.6
Iowa	3,640.7	203.7	3,844.4
Kansas	1,901.8	101.2	2,003.0
Nebraska	1,147.2	113.1	1,260.3
Missouri	2,769.3	129.0	2,898.3
Wyoming Ter.	454.0	......	454.0
Utah Territory	376.0	71.5	447.5
Dakota Territory	223.0	58.5	281.5
Colorado Ter.	551.0	105.0	656.0
Indian Territory	310.5	......	310.5
	32,143.7	1,762.2	33,905.9
Virginia	1,504.7	39.8	1,544.5
North Carolina	1,263.5	17.1	1,280.6
South Carolina	1,261.2	62.0	1,323.2
Georgia	2,180.4	21.0	2,201.4
Florida	475.7	......	475.7
Alabama	1,858.6	11.0	1,869.6
Mississippi	985.4	37.0	1,022.4
Louisiana	560.0	......	560.0
Texas	1,110.7	219.7	1,330.4
Kentucky	1,195.7	201.0	1,396.7
Tennessee	1,521.1	97.3	1,618.4
Arkansas	551.5	142.0	693.5
	14,468.5	847.9	15,316.4
California	1,491.3	198.0	1,689.3
Oregon	297.0	10.0	307.0
Nevada	569.0	......	569.0
Washington T.	55.0	51.0	106.0
	2,412.3	259.0	2,671.3
RECAPITULATION.			
N. Eng. States	5,107.0	355.3	5,462.3
Middle States	13,242.5	966.5	14,209.0
West. States, &c.	32,143.7	1,762.2	33,905.9
Sou. States	14,468.5	847.9	15,316.4
Pac. States, &c.	2,412.3	259.0	2,671.3
Grand total	67,374.0	4,190.9	71,564.9

☞ If the Senate proposes to confirm the appointment of Attorney-General WILLIAMS to the Chief Justiceship, would it not be well to do so before any further developments are made as to the manner in which the Attorney-General's contingent fund has been expended?

☞ ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS wearied and disgusted the House of Representatives with a two hours speech on Civil Rights. Why does not some Southern member read one of CALHOUN'S nullification speeches? It would chime in with STEPHENS' windy nonsense against Civil Rights.

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* thinks there should be a large reduction of the clerical forces in the Departments at Washington. We believe they work only about four to six hours per day, which would indicate that a reduction could be made without detriment to the public service.

☞ Ten State Legislatures assembled this week. The Legislature of Ohio met on Monday; those of Illinois, Minnesota, and New York met on Tuesday, and those of Wisconsin, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts and Maine meet to-day, Wednesday.

☞ In a case recently tried in Chicago, it was held that a National Bank cannot be thrown into bankruptcy. The method by which their affairs must be closed up is stated in the law under which the Banks are organized.

☞ It is believed that R. M. T. HUNTER, on account of his advocacy of the proposition for the Government to pay the former owners of slaves for said "chattels," will be elected to the United States Senate from Virginia.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following statements with reference to the case of Attorney-General WILLIAMS:

> A member of the Senate called on the President Saturday, and held a long consultation with him on the Williams case, laying before the President in pretty definite terms the matter which the Senate Judiciary Committee had developed during their investigation of the case. The President expressed much surprise at the information given him, and said he had not been aware of the facts stated, and supposed much of the talk in regard to the case was simply scandal. As the result of this interview, the President decided to visit the Capitol and have a full conference with the members of the Judiciary Committee. To-day he spent several hours in his room at the Capitol with the Republican Senators composing this committee, and the latter laid all the matters developed by them before the President. He had been led to think that the investigation had been conducted without Mr. Williams being allowed to know what was presented against him. The President learned, however, that every step taken by the committee had been made known to Mr. Williams. After a long consultation over the question, it became quite evident that the confirmation could not take place, and upon separating, the understanding of the Senators was that Mr. Williams' name would be withdrawn to-morrow. The President's visit to the committee was not, in any sense, an attempt, on his part, to control its action, but was purely for the purpose of informing himself of the real situation of the case.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1873.

This is the last time that I shall write '73 in my letters to the BLADE. The year has been crowned with peace, as between us and foreign nations, and, notwithstanding the money pressure during these last months, has been fairly prosperous. In a few localities distressing pestilence prevailed for a brief period, but otherwise, there has been general health; while the administration of the government has been highly satisfactory to the masses of the people, and our civilization, growth and general well-being have been on the advancing scale.

The year closes with a better feeling towards Spain, and a promise of amicable and cordial relations for the future. The acceptance of the Ministerial post at Madrid by Mr. Cushing, implies a new political programme in our relations with the Castelar Republic. General Sickles was a born Republican filibuster. He was inculcated with the disease many years ago when a member of the Democratic party, and it has never been completely eradicated from his system. He is, besides, positive and imperious in his bearing, and, hence, notwithstanding his acknowledged ability, has not been a great success as Minister to Spain. Gen. Cushing is exactly the reverse. He is a chronic stickler for international law, and knows it from A, B, C, upwards. For years it has been his chief business to post Government on all intricate questions relating to the law of nations. Then he is a calm, steady, courtly, clear-headed, defferential man of the world, equal to any position and any circumstance, and not at all likely to be exploded by the touch of Spanish fire.

Mr. Cushing is an experienced statesman, and has passed through all the gradations of the public service. He has often been returned to the Massachusetts Legislature, has been a judge, a mayor, a member of Congress, a foreign minister, a candidate for governor, a cabinet officer, a general in the Mexican war, and, under President Grant, a counsellor before the Geneva arbitration. He has always been conspicuous for his great ability as a lawyer, and as Attorney-General of the United States, made his mark among the first.

So much for the man. A word more as to what the government hopes to accomplish through him in Spain. The situation there is of deep interest to this country, and, generally to the world. Spain is one of the old monarchies, richly endowed in history, and touched, just now, by the enterprise of the age. She has cast off the old, effete government and is struggling towards a conservative Republic with the hounds of monarchy biting at her heels. Her possessions in America are cruel despotisms and her band is on the throat of her real friends and natural allies.

Mr. Cushing will be instructed to interpose between the revolutionary Cubans and their despotic lords, in the interest of a more liberal administration of affairs, to the end that there may be no further occasion for such expeditions as that of the Virginius, and that there may be peace and good neighborhood between us and Cuba. He will not seek the annexation of Cuba, but will address himself to softening the rigors of the Spanish rule, and mitigating the severity of the Spanish commercial restrictions. Castelar is a cultivated, liberal-minded, experienced statesman, and will, it is hoped, listen to the friendly interposition of our new minister, and shape his colonial policy in accordance with the more liberal policy of the mother country. There is certainly no good reason why the Republic of Spain should cherish a cruel disposition in Cuba, and thus provoke revolutions, rebellions and Virginius expeditions.

The sensational telegrams from Madrid have all proved to be bogus, and the last, representing that a demand would be made for the Virginius is of a piece with the rest. There has been no expectations here that any such demand would be made, and now, that the troublesome vessel has gone to the bottom, it is to be hoped that these lying telegrams will cease. The dispatch from Havana representing that the Virginius had been declared a lawful prize by the Admiralty Court of that city, may be true, but if it is, it will change nothing, as the authority of the Admiralty Court has been superseded by the higher authority of the Spanish Cabinet.

It is curious to see how the charges against Attorney General Williams multiply now that there is a chance of his rejection. Thus an article in the New York *Herald* charges that Mr. Williams, when a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point, though he went from this city, charged full mileage from Oregon and back, amounting to nearly $3,000. As Mr. Williams was never on the West Point Board of Visitors and has never been to the West Point Military Academy, you may guess how much truth there is in the story, and you may infer from it how much truth there is in other stories of the same kind.

I should have said, while speaking of Hon. Caleb Cushing, that he has been, for some years, a resident of Virginia. He has a farm and a country house a few miles back from the Potomac, but near enough to this city for all the purposes of his large law practice. He appears to take things very leisurely, but when he has studied himself full, he gets into his buggy or carriage, and drives down to the capital. His age must be 73, as he was born in 1800. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1874.

A Happy New Year! Your correspondent is glad to know that the BLADE was never so *bright* as now, and that it flashes back the light of this new year in colors of diamond richness and beauty, betokening a prosperity more assured than ever before. In the old, heroic days of Greece, when a *blade* proved to be too short, the suggestive remedy was "add a step to it." You have acted on the suggestion, and by energy and ability have supplied defects alike of length and breadth and caused the BLADE to *cut* its way through every difficulty.

The New Year has commenced pleasantly in this city. It opened with a bright outlook from the east on Thursday morning and the weather was neither cold nor stormy, while the streets and footways were clear of snow and slush and the walking, for once, was dry and the sky clear. But it grew cloudy as the day advanced, and in the afternoon there was mist and light rain, but not enough to interfere materially with the social programme of the day.

Then the city was more free than ever before from all sorts of noise, carousal and indecency. It was evident, on every hand, that the dropping of wines and alcoholic drinks from the tables of the notables had produced a marked change for the better, and that rudeness and drunkenness had retired along with the *evil spirits*. It is agreed on all hands that it was a day of rare social enjoyment, eminently rational, and, as the Baltimore *American* has it, "a cheerful, kindly New-Year's day, and a good opening for 1874."

By the way, our *Evening Star* has a good hit at the Liberal press in general and the New York *Sun* in particular. It says that the "Liberal independent press" habitually copy each other's assertions with a due regard to the mutual admiration which they feel for each other; but that in a recent case, the Springfield *Republican* rudely characterized an article in the New York *Sun* (about Hawley and Butler) as a "pure invention." "This," says the *Star*, seems to be a harsh remark to make about an *independent brother*. But it accounts for the rudeness on the ground that the Springfield paper only intended to distinguish between this particular "invention" of the *Sun* and *other* "inventions" which are not *pure*.

This reminds me of an old story of Clay and Buchanan, which, in the absence of any stirring news from Washington, I may be permitted to revive. In the earlier days of their Senatorial career, Mr. Clay was accustomed to thrust at the Pennsylvania Senator on account of his federalism, and to contrast with it his own patriotic services in raising troops for the war of 1812. On one occasion, Mr. Buchanan remembered a patriotic episode in his own history; and when he obtained the floor, proceeded to state, among other things, that he had volunteered as a soldier, shouldered his musket and marched against the British at Baltimore. Mr. Clay interrupted him to ask if he found the British troops there on his arrival. He said he did not; that they had left a few hours before he arrived. Then Mr. Clay, with a very inquiring look in his expressive eye, and a soft and genial smile playing around the edges of his large mouth, wanted to know whether the *British left because of his arrival, or he arrived because the British had left.*

The deficit of over eight millions in the debt statement of the last month would not seem to be an indication of returning prosperity; but the impression here is general that the financial pinch is about over and that the country is on the eve of a prosperous business season. It is current that Vanderbilt and Drew and the other money barons of Wall street, have come out of the crash unimpaired, and it is known that several of the New York suspended houses have resumed business. So far as this city is concerned there can be no doubt that the business community have experienced a decided relief. The holiday trade has been more flush than ever before, and the savings banks which have been paying out more money than they receive ever since the September alarm, now begin to feel that the current has changed. They are receiving more than they pay out. Then the internal revenue receipts show a decided increase. For December they were greater by half a million than for November, which is a very gratifying result, and not regarded as an accident. Everywhere the banks are strong, the products of the country are abundant, and short crops abroad insure fair prices for what we have to sell.

Congress will be reinstated at the capitol before this is published, and if the back pay business ever gets settled, we may expect that its action will be such as to give further strength to the returning tide of business. When the members return they will come with something of that "dew drop" freshness which Representative Cox was so conscious of, and it is hoped that they will devote themselves to the public business with the integrity and zeal which the wants of the country require.

On this third day of the New Year we have a bright sun, with a green carpet of grass and the atmosphere of May. I noticed, yesterday, a young gentleman, who was lounging in one of our parks with a book in his hand, seated himself in a chair and devoured the contents without thinking it was mid-winter.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1874.

Congress comes together to-day at 12 o'clock, after its play spell, and Mr. Stevens, of Georgia, is ready with a speech on civil rights, and will claim the attention of the House, if the proper opportunity is afforded him. Many persons who are anxious to hear him have already gone up to the Capitol, and the prospect is that the galleries will be crowded. But Mr. Stevens did not make a *ten strike* in his speech on the Salary Bill, and it is probable that his prepared speech on civil rights will be equally wide of striking the popular sense.

Mr. Stevens has a great reputation for ability, but if ability consists in discovering those causes which are best calculated to develop individuals and nations, he falls far short of his great reputation. His idea that the President should have a salary of a hundred thousand dollars, the Chief Justice fifty thousand, and the other servants of the public in proportion, will not strike the American people as being much more remarkable for wisdom than his adhesion to the rebellion, or his persistence in the doctrine of State Rights. If titles and orders of nobility are inconsistent with a Democratic Republic, still more should be an aristocracy of office-holders. If a public officer is unfit for his position, a large salary will not qualify him for it. A large salary will not make a lazy man industrious, or an ignorant man learned, or a dishonest man honest. Its main effect would seem to be to add to his other bad qualities that of pride or self-sufficiency.

Then, the pretence that public officers are good in proportion to their pay is simply preposterous, and disproved by universal experience. The true men of this country have not been drawn into the public service by any loadstone of salary. On the other hand, large pay has always proved to be a temptation to active politicians, and places are sought for and obtained for the money which is in them without much regard for the qualifications of aspirants. In other words, a large salary is often a motive for corruption, and instead of insuring the election or appointment of the best man is the direct cause of awakening competition among those who are the least worthy. It is the general experience in this country that, just in proportion to the perquisites and money at stake in the scramble for office; and just in proportion to the scramble is the corruption practiced.

So much for Mr. Stevens' laborious argument for an aristocracy of office-holders. On the question of civil rights, it is understood that he is quite liberal, provided the State, instead of the nation, is made the guardian of these rights. He clings to the old Southern doctrine of State rights, and ignores the fact that the constitution has been amended for the very purpose of withdrawing these rights from the arena of State guardianship, where they were so shamefully abused, and putting them under the guardianship of the nation where they are more likely to be respected. But it will be safe to wait for the delivery of the speech before criticising it.

The news from Madrid awakens great interest in government circles, and will require on our part more naval preparation than is desirable in the present embarrassed state of the public funds. An unsettled condition of public affairs in Spain is a constant threat of trouble with Cuba, and we can only maintain the conditions of good neighborhood by great vigilance and prudence. New York and the commercial element of the country are fierce for the acquisition of the island, and would be quite willing to force a contingency which would require the national interference. But Cuban affairs are quiet at present, and we have everything to fear from political changes in Spain.

Gen. Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, whose long and faithful services have been so often referred to, has been threatened with apoplexy and forbidden by his physicians to remain at his desk; so he starts for Florida, where, it is hoped, the genial climate and outdoor exercise will restore him to his former condition of health. Rev. Dr. Whedon, of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, (New York), is also in the city, on his way to Florida, in search of health and recuperation. St. Augustine and Jacksonville appear to be the favorite points for Northern concentration. The St. John's River, on which Jacksonville is situated, is the place of Mrs. Stowe's residence.

The revision of the estimates in the several departments is about completed, and will probably result in a reduction of some $20,000 000. This will cover not more than half of the deficit. The remainder might be made up by a restoration of the duties on tea and coffee, without disturbing spirits and tobacco; but a movement of that kind will open the question of protection and lead to an interminable discussion. It is understood that the prodosed reductions will fall mostly on the river and harbor appropriations.

We are having a little summer interjected into our winter. Since the coming in of the new year the thermometer has ranged from 50 to 70 degrees, and our windows are thrown open to counteract the warmth of the winter fires. The weather is exceedingly soft, bright and delightful, but there are indications of a coming change. BUCKEYE.

THE LONDON FOG.

Some of its Peculiarities—Its Effect Upon Health.

M. D. Conway, in a recent letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, thus speaks of the recent London fog, and its effects upon the health of the people:

> The darkest and heaviest fog which London has known these many years has just been lifted from us, and made way for balmy and shining weather. So dark was it that gas was kept perpetually burning in our houses all day long. Thirteen people lost their lives by stepping off of barges into the Thames, or over the verge of the steep walls which hold our deep canals. Collisions were numerous. Horses had to be led along the street by boys who held links or torches, at noon-day. At the Smithfield Cattle Show there was a collection of as fine animals—especially short-horns—as were ever exhibited; but they could hardly be seen; and large numbers of them showed symptoms of influenza, asthma, pleurisy and other diseases. Having been brought up in the clear atmosphere of the country, these bovine aristocrats were quite unable to endure the thick smoke and soot which settled down over the city, and about thirty of them had to be slain in order that their flesh might be saved in an edible condition. It is a remarkable fact that the sheep and the swine did not suffer in the same way. They exhibited an instinct of self-preservation quite noticeable. When the heavy yellow black fog came, the sheep and swine all stuck their noses deep in the thick straw of their stalls, and kept them there. The straw acted as a filter for the air, which they thus inhaled comparatively free from the smoke which has left our human lungs no doubt yellower than they were two weeks ago. For it is said by physiologists that a Londoner's lungs are of a darker hue than those of people in any other race or clime in the world. During the fog and toward the close of it a good deal of measles and scarlatina have been developed, which goes to show that Professor Tyndall was not without reason in his theory that dust and fog are to a large extent made up of organic germs which mingle with the blood in the lungs and form a sort of parasitic growth upon the blood, which develope zymotic disease. There is little doubt that Londoners will have to take a hint from the swine and sheep, and resort to the practice which Tyndall recommended, of using filters. These indeed are becoming more common, and many ladies may be seen going about with such contrivances, which have much the appearance of mustaches.
>
> The London fog will never again be regarded as the innocent thing which it has hitherto been estimated to be. Invalids in scores had to run away from this one to the country or the seashore. All who had throat or lung troubles suffered much, and many who had heart disease died. It is not improbable that the fog was the immediate cause of Mason Jones' death. On Saturday he fell down dead, and the physicians decided that he was a victim of heart disease. The eloquence of this young Irish orator was well known in America,—a country to which he was devoted,—as well as in England. He was one of the few uncompromising radicals to be found in this country, and no man could more thoroughly carry an audience with him.

This is the little hymn that the students of Cornell University sing about Professor Willard Fiske:

"Oh Fisky, he's the student's friend,
A short and noble man, sir;
I'd fight for him until the blood ran,
From Beersheba to Dan, sir."

Miss Hannah F. Gould once wrote this as an epitaph of Caleb Cushing:

Lie aside, all ye dead,
For in the next bed
Reposes the body of Cushing.
Who wended his way
Through the world, as they say,
And perhaps, now he's dead,
He's be pushing.

Mr. Cushing retorted as follows:

Here lies one whose wit,
Without wounding, could hit;
May the turf lie lightly above her!
She has sent every beau
To the regions below,
And gone down herself for a lover.

To Our Correspondents

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

M. C. M. C., Briggsville, Ill.—We should not advise an honest man with $1,600 to emigrate from Western Illinois to Northern Michigan. The country is mostly heavily timbered, sparsely settled, and the soil is not especially adapted to farming purposes.

E. H. P., Anoka, Minn.—It is probable that any of the large importing houses of Boston or New York could put you in the way of getting what you wish. For example, you might address a note of inquiry to Geo. L. DeBlois, China Insurance Office, Boston.

JOB H.—It is very evident that your friend, the Adjutant-General, has played you a very scurvy trick. If he has refused to send you the bounty, knowing your address, it is probable that you will have to use some compulsory means to obtain it. Can you obtain his present address? If so, it might be cheaper in the end to pay some one to interview him.

EDWARD P., Sheboygan, Wis.—Your first question is ambiguous. Canada is free so far as holding any one in slavery is concerned, but she is still a loyal subject of Great Britain.—There are a few very reliable telegraphic colleges in the land, and a good English education will enable any one to become a competent operator, so far as requirements of education are concerned.

HORATIO S., Hampshire, Ill.—The revenue duty on matches, we believe, has been taken off. The FARM JOURNAL will cost you seventy-five cents.

J. K., Greensburg, O.—Elias Howe held a patent on the Sewing Machine needle (with the eye in the point) and all the other companies were obliged to pay him a royalty. We will send the three publications for three dollars.

JUNIOR, Hyner, Pa.—We have never heard of the publication you name, and advise you not to put any money into it.

INQUIRER.—Any book dealer could order the book for you, but we cannot give you the price. The worth of a "first class" story per column, depends a great deal, on its value. What do you consider a good watch worth?—The manuscript of stories must be written for the printer in the ordinary long hand. If you wish to learn phonography, get a copy of Munson's complete phonographer, by addressing James Munson, New York; price $1.50.

ALEX SANDER.—On receiving cards from friends at a distance newly married, the least courtesy you could offer, would be to write a letter tendering the usual congratulations.—This rule would hold in any case, even if you were acquainted with neither of the parties.—It would be quite "proper" for a gentleman to tender his photograph to a lady who had not asked it, but hardly in good taste under ordinary circumstances.—If the ladies judge themselves competent to come to the singing school without any male escort, they are quite as able to go back in the same manner; you can certainly be under no obligation to offer them one unless you choose. Such doctrines as that would ruin the very foundations of society.—Your writing is very good, indeed.

A. B., Neosha Rapids, Kan.—Toledo is a live and growing city, and would furnish a desirable location for a man of energy and industry. Its principal industries are the handling of grain, salt, lumber and coal, and manufactures, which are as yet only partially developed. The thermometer at Toledo ranges in winter from freezing point to 10@12 degrees below zero.—We can recommend to you either the New York Weekly *Tribune* or the Massachusetts (Boston) *Ploughman*.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We think the statement is against you. If B's wages of eight shillings were one third more than A's, then A.'s wages were three-fourths of B.'s, viz.: six shillings. You will see at once that supposing B.'s wages to be nine shillings and A's one-third less, you cannot, by this same process, get six shillings, as the amount of A's wages, although you claim that this is the amount paid A.

H. B. S., Princeton, Ky.—We cannot undertake to be responsible for the parties you name, but we presume they are reliable, at least we have never heard anything to the contrary.

J. P. KESTER.—We think that nearly all, *if* not all, the works you name are to be found in Harper's Classical Library (Harper & Bro., New York,) and they would probable cost you $1.50@2.00 per volume. Probably your most convenient way to get the London *Times*, would be through Brentane's (New York City) news depot.

SUBSCRIBER, Millersburg, Pa.—The *Star in the West* is published once a week in Cincinnati, O., in the interest of Universalism. In writing to the editor, ask him to send you a catalogue of such books as you want.

GATES.—We don't understand from your letter what you want to see published. Try again.

OLD FRIEND, Del Nort, Col.—J. H. Baker, Esq., is U. S. Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington. Get some good pension agent if you can, however; such as T. W. Talmadge, Columbus, Ohio.

WILLAM M. HASTINGS, Neb., asks: "Can a soldier who has homesteaded 80 acres, and has two years yet to live on it before receiving his patent, sell his right to the additional 80 which the law allows him to enter? Or must he first obtain title to the 80 before he may sell the other, and can he then sell it. 2d. Can a soldier homestead 160 acres and at the same time pre-empt 80 or 160 acres? 3d. Does a person forfeit his homestead by voting at his former home, after taking a claim?"—We answer 1st. A soldier cannot sell or transfer the whole or any part of his homestead right, except as it descends to his widow or other heirs. A soldier can neither homestead nor pre-empt land if he is at the same time engaged in the *other* method of acquiring title to public lands. 3d. A person whose homestead title was pending, would forfeit it by remaining away from his homestead for six months or more in succession.

HENRY DOZER, Shawnee.—Please state date of the paper in which you saw that there was Government land to be taken up in the Black Swamp. We are not aware of ever having made such a statement.—Write to Brown & Faunce, Toledo, Ohio, for map.

JOHN SMART, Hopkins, Mo.—We have recently received permission to state that the author of "Across the Rocky Mountains" is Mr. W. H. Maher, until lately a hardware merchant in Toledo.—The simplest form for asking a lady's company would be to say that if she is disengaged for such or such a time you would like the pleasure of accompanying her. In writing to a young lady, the form of address must depend largely upon the acquaintance—if this be comparatively short it would be proper to first write her name in full, and on the line below "My Friend," or, if you prefer, simply "My Dear Miss Brown," or, "Miss Mary." Indeed, there are so many ways of addressing a lady respectfully and cordially without familiarity or mawkish sentimentality, that a gentleman can hardly err.—Yes, we can send you back numbers of the Monthly Magazine from September.

REX.—The pronunciation of the French phrase signifying to meet again, was recently given in this column as "Oh Revwar."—Authorities of weight take different sides on the question of the correctness of "is being built." We prefer to say "is building."—The word *Dieu* (God) is pronounced as if in two syllables, the sound of the first simply *d*, and the last as if you said *us*, leaving the *s* silent, or as if it were spelled dee-uh.—"Good-bye" in German is expressed by the words "[illegible]."—Your writing is quite fair.

J. RANDALL, Columbus, O.—A young man wishing to learn phonography must first be a legible and rapid writer of long hand, as all matter written by a short hand reporter must be copied out before going to the printer. It is a question of ability and adaptation, whether one becomes a good short-hand reporter or not—as one person might be quite proficient after a short time devoted to phonography, while another might be a failure after long study of it. Nothing beyond the English branches of study are necessary. We do not know that either of the authors you refer to were phonographers. Read Charles Dickens' account of learning short hand, in David Copperfield. Your writing is quite legible, but immature.

C. WINTERS, Alexandria.—"What kind of an engagement ring" is a pleasant question to ask, and also to answer. The first choice has for a long time been a solitaire diamond, but this is now rivalled in popularity by a large solitaire pearl, than which nothing can be lovelier of its kind. But these rings are very expensive, and but for independently rich gentlemen, in poor taste, we think. A very handsome plain gold ring, broad and heavy, can be bought for a moderate sum, and is almost as much used even by persons in excellent circumstances, as the showy, costly diamond or pearl. A pretty motto in Latin or French or English if preferred, and the initials, or first name of the parties engraved on the inside, is perhaps in best taste, all things considered. Formerly the bride's parents always bore the expense of wedding cards, but of late years it is a matter of choice, and quite as often borne by the groom.

V. W. J., Farmer city, Ill.—We can change the post office address of a subscriber, if both old and new address are sent us. You should certainly introduce the lady (as your wife) to any and all acquaintances you may wish—at the same time when a man marries, his wife and friends change, except such of his bachelor associates as he may wish his wife to honor. In case of meeting her old friends, an introduction would hardly be necessary, as a recognition would probably be mutual; but it seems natural and right that a proud and happy husband should, in a pleasant, easy way, refer to the lady at his side as *my wife*.

J. S. DAY, Versailles.—There are two telegraph offices at Oberlin. Address C. A. Sherman, Oberlin, Ohio. It is a very good business, and your writing would do well, if the sample you send is your ordinary hand—i. e. no better than usual.

JOHN C. W., Crestline.—General is a higher rank than Lieutenant-General, and there is no rank above it. It was first conferred upon U. S. Grant. The rank of Lieutenant-General was, we believe, first conferred upon Winfield Scott in 1855. Upon Grant's election to the Presidency, Sherman succeeded to the title of General, and Phil. Sheridan as Lieutenant-General.

H. L. M., Belmont, Texas.—The "Poultry World" is published by R. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.

YOUTH, North Kingsville.—Send to Little, Brown & Co., Law Publishers, Boston, Mass.

BENJAMIN F. S., Rutland, Wis.—Stamping for embroidery and braiding is most commonly done by means of a perforated pattern which is to be laid on the material you wish to stamp and a blue or white powder rubbed over. The paper pattern is then carefully lifted and a warm iron passed over the impression on the other side of the cloth. Any reliable firm in New York, Boston or Chicago, could furnish you with a book full of a variety of these paper pattern (which can be used many times in spite of apparent frailty), but we know of no firm in Toledo selling them.

C. W. L., JR.—"Sheridan's Ride" was written by T. Buchanan Read, and can be found in a volume of his poems published shortly before his death. Mr. Read has written several exquisite poems, and was also a painter of much skill and rising reputation.

L. B. N., Kinderhook.—We regard the Company you mention as very slippery. Don't send them money.

J. E. B., Cannon Falls.—See answer to L. B. N. We know nothing of the other company you mention. Your writing, though legible, needs practice

OLD READER, Bloomington, Ind.—For a position as operator on any telegraph line, apply to the Superintendent of Telegraph on that particular line.

D. F. T., Melvin, Ills.—Josephine had two children, a son and a daughter.—The Constitution does not prohibit the "re-election of a President the second time," in other words his serving a third term.

W. H. RITTENHOUSE, Mahomet, Ills.—A Friend informs us that the address of Dr. Johnson, formerly of the 18th Ohio, is now Athens, Athens Co., Ohio, and that any letters sent to him at that point will not fail to reach him.

REV. J. HALLOWELL, Raymond, Iowa.—Wishes information of the whereabouts of George Hollowell, aged twenty-eight years, height six feet, hair black. Young Hollowell is supposed to be still unmarried, and was last heard from at Denver, Col. Any information from him would confer a lasting favor on his father.

HOLLAND ROBERTS, Transitville, Ind.—We will look up your story; it must have been mislaid. Please repeat your question previously asked. Advertisers ask what paper the correspondent saw their card in order that they may judge for themselves from the number of the different papers named which has the circulation best adapted for their advertisement; or in other words, which paper brings them the best returns. The same advertisement is frequently inserted in fifty or one hundred different papers.

P. K. B., Tontogany, Ohio.—The Postoffice address of A. Fahnestock is Toledo, Ohio.

M. E. J., Hammond, Wis.—The word "Ohio" is said to be the Shawnee for "beautiful river." Indiana is named from the Indians. We can not give you, accurately, the velocity of electricity, but it is about 100,000 miles per second.

JULIA.—We believe that the abolition of the franking privilege and the lack of sufficient appropriations have interfered somewhat with the distribution of seeds through the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington. Hon. Frederick Watts is still Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington.

J. W. O.—We are in receipt of a letter from John S. Swartz, for whom you recently inquired. It is dated at Friendship, Adams Co., Wisconsin, and Mr. Swartz will be glad to have you address him at that place, when he thinks he will be able to convince you of his identity.

FARMER, Woodsfield, O.—It is stated that an excellent way to purify rancid lard, is to try it over in a kettle with about one pound of raw, sliced potatoes to every five or six pounds of lard. The potatoes seem in some way to absorb whatever gives the lard an impure taste, and leave it clean and sweet.

ANXIOUS, Newman, Ill.—We should advise you to oblige the lady and make the concession. There certainly can be no harm in doing so, and you are not sacrificing a principle in yielding to her request. If you do it, and make her understand that you do it for love of her, you have gained in influence rather than lost. Try it.

A SCHOOL GIRL.—Carleton's poems are published in book form by Harper & Bro., New York.—If by "friendship" in your second question you mean engagement, we reply that it is customary when engagements are broken off for each party to return both the letters and gifts of the other.—A letter of business should be answered within two days; a letter of friendship as most convenient.—If a gentleman should prolong a call till after midnight it could hardly be any more impolite to intimate to him that he ought to withdraw.—As to whether a lady should invite a gentleman to enter on escorting her home, should be determined by the lateness of the hour.

INSURED, Leala, Ills.—We understand that the company you name is perfectly solvent and in good standing.

M. E. W., Jefferson, Iowa.—By addressing the President of the Protestant Orphan's Home, Toledo, Ohio, you may be able to find just what you wish.

J. E. B., Bushy Fork, Ill.—We can commend your course as far as you have gone. A straightforward, honest course is sure to leave you victor in the end. Do not marry till you have have a fair prospect of supporting a wife. The "troublesome young man" will not be apt to trouble you if he finds the lady on your side. Such language as that given in your 5th question is slander, and is ground for a libel suit.—A plain gold ring, with or without inscription is the most appropriate you can procure.

SCHOOL BOY, Adrian, Mich.—You will find your first question answered elsewhere.—We know of no such practice as that of pardoning convicts on Thanksgiving Day. Thanksgiving, as an annual observance, was instituted by the Pilgrim Fathers.

E. W., Abington, Iowa.—The Shakespeare on our book list No. 1, comprises both the plays and poems of William Shakespeare. The works of Josephus are all contained in one volume of about 670 pages.

Gov. Dix's Message.

The New York Legislature met on the 6th. Gov. Dix, in his message, says the condition of the State is, under the most of its aspects, exceedingly gratifying. The debt is comparatively small, and may, by proper economy, in a few years, be entirely paid. The colleges, academies and schools are flourishing; the charitable institutions are in general well managed; the laws are enforced with vigor, and criminals are brought to speedy and exemplary punishment. He gives a history of the robbing in the Treasurer's office, and exculpates every one from guilt intent except Phelps, but says there is no doubt the defalcation would have been prevented if the Treasurer had been at his post and given to his duties the attention the State had a right to exact from the custodian of its treasure. Legislation is recommended for the regulation of trust loan, and indemnity guarantee and safe deposit companies, that the people may be protected from loss through mismanagement and fraud. He recommends that a law be passed defining the power of saving banks, and repealing all special privileges; and further recommendation is made that no director or officer of a savings bank shall be an officer or director of any bank of discount in which its moneys are deposited, and that banks be restrained from certifying checks, except for actual deposits. He goes at length into the subject of the railroads and canals of the State, and thinks there have been grave abuses in the management of the former. Of the canals and transportation, Gov. Dix says: "If all the locks on the Erie Canal were doubled, as they will be shortly, and the provision made to conform to the prescribed dimensions, the capacity of the canal would no doubt be sufficient for several years to come, and when to its increased capacity, steam as motive power is added, the ability of the Erie Canal to compete successfully with other routes cannot well be questioned." He discusses the panic and currency question, and expresses himself emphatically against any further expansion or inflation of the currency, and in favor of a resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment.

The Louisiana Legislature.

The Legislature met in Mechanics' Institute Jan. 5. The proceedings were orderly. It is understood that Mr. Lowell, the present Speaker, holds over, under a pledge to resign in ten days, if the Houses wish it.

Governor Kellogg's message was very long. Its main points were these: Total debt of the State $24,283,336. Some of this was of doubtful legality, and was being tested in the Courts. The State had tried to pay interest on this whole amount, and had done so up to date, but could do so no longer without maintaining the rate of taxation, which was almost confiscation. He proposes the funding of the whole debt at 60 cents on the dollar, in new seven per cent. consols, guaranteed by constitutional amendment, and an appropriation for interest, made perpetual, the debt to be limited at a point to which it would be reduced by this consolidation, say $15,000,000. He argues that these consols would be worth par, while the present bonds are only worth on the market 50 cents on the dollar, and states that the consolidation scheme has been submitted to and approved by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce and the large bondholders. He regrets that the large appropriations made for railroads has resulted in failure to build a Road to Texas. The $2,500,000 bonds issued to the Mobile & Texas Railroad by the act of 1871, without consideration, would probably not be paid. Any one who would come forward and gave a solid guarantee to build a Road would have every assistance from the State. All other plans failing, he recommended that the State buy the road under the second mortgage bonds, and build it itself. The message recommends a revision or a repeal of a large number of the laws, and says that if the large number forming the opposing body do not come in and take the seats which have been kept open for them, they must take the responsibility of the result of their conduct.

The McEnery Legislature met. There was no quorum. In view of the fact that the Kellogg Legislature is recognized by the President, the McEnery Legislature will remain in session only a short time, adopting, however, before it adjourns, an address to Congress on the political situation in Louisiana.

The Salary Grab in the Senate.

In compliance with the Senate resolution offered by Senator Davis (W. Va.) calling for certain information concerning the salaries of Senators, the Secretary of the Senate has prepared a statement from the records of his office, which was laid before the Senate on the 6th by the President *pro tem*. It exhibits the various rates of compensation for Senators and Representatives fixed at various times, and shows that the following acts increasing the rates of compensation were retroactive, namely: The act of September 22d, 1789, was retroactive for 6 months and 18 days; the act of March 10th, 1796, was retroactive for 6 days; the act of March 19, 1816, was retroactive for 1 year and 15 days; the act of January 22d, 1818, was retroactive for 53 days; the act of August 16, 1856, was retroactive for 1 year, 5 months and 12 days; the act of July 28th, 1866, was retroactive for 1 year, 4 months and 24 days; the act of March 3d, 1873, was retroactive for 2 years.

The total average of compensation and allowances of Senators for mileage, newspapers, and stationery, under the Act of July 28, 1866, from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1872, was $5,625. Under the same act, from March 4, 1872, to March 3, 1873, during which year the Senators received mileage for attending a special session of the Senate, the average total compensation and allowance was $5,922. The average total compensation and allowance of Senators under the Act of March 3, 1873, is estimated at $7,000. The estimate for traveling expenses included in the above average is based upon the certificates of 46 Senators, 28 having presented none.

There is no record in the office of the Secretary of the Senate showing that any Senator covered into the Treasury any money to which he he was entitled by the retroactive provisions of either of the Acts of Sept. 22, 1789; March 19, 1816; Jan. 22, 1818; August, 16, 1856; or July 28, 1866.

The following Senators covered into the Treasury the amounts due them under the retroactive provision of the Act of March 3d, 1873, at dates hereinafter named: May 26, Anthony, $4,497; June 23, Buckingham $4,553; May 21, Fenton, $4,184; June 2, Frelinghuysen, $4,664; May 19, Hamlin, $4,136; Aug. 14, Morton, $3,922; April 9, Pratt, $4,121; August 25, Ramsey, $3,041; March 28, Schurz, $3,761; July 11, Sherman, $4,336; May 6, Scott, $4,733; May 2, Sumner, $4,445; May 22, Thurman, $4,359; March 28, Wilson, $4,448; Sept. 6, Wright, $3,140.

Secretary Gorham says, in a note, to the foregoing statement: "Several of these Senators, as well as others who have not either drawn or covered into the Treasury the amounts due them under the retroactive provision of the Act of 1873, expressed to me their intention to allow the money to lapse into the Treasury by the ordinary operation of the law, which they supposed would occur July 30, 1873, after learning that it could not be covered in, except by their order, before July 30, 1875, some gave me written instructions to anticipate the latter date. I am unable to furnish from any information in my office the names of Senators who themselves paid into the Treasury the salary drawn under the Act of 1873, or previous acts. I have not furnished the names of Senators who have left the increased salary undrawn, as this information was not called for in the resolution."

Border Ruffianism.

The El Paso Sentinel, New Mexico, says that on the night of the 27th ult., a large party of armed Mexicans crossed over from Preseido del Noste, to destroy the ranche of John D. Burgess. They were provided with turpentine and other articles to burn the place, intending to kill the proprietor and his family. Mr. Burgess left for Fort Davis, and they were pursuaded by some Mexicans living on the place, to go away without other hostile demonstrations than shooting into the air and cursing Burges. When the news reached Fort Davis, Col. Bliss sent a detachment of cavalry over there. While the cavalry were there a party of thieves crossed the river and stole every head of cattle from the ranches of Smith and Tinkham, living about twenty-five miles from the river. They escaped, but returned again on the 4th inst., and attacked the train of Mr. Sandieben, which was on the return trip from Chahuahua to San Antonio, having a large amount of specie on board. After a skirmish, they were driven off, but it is reported that they are still following him, intent on a more desperate attack. Affairs on the border are daily becoming more unsettled.

CALEB CUSHING.

A Brief Sketch of His Life.

Mr. Cushing has long been known as one of the most remarkable men of the present century. Born at Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800, and therefore lacking but a few days of being 74 years of age, his whole life has been devoted to study and to the pursuit of public affairs, in almost every department of which he has borne a prominent part. He graduated at Harvard College in 1817, and was subsequently a tutor of mathematics and natural philosophy. He studied law at Cambridge, and settled at Newburyport, his present residence when in Massachusetts, where he was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1825 he entered public life as a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1826 was elected State Senator. In 1829 he visited Europe, and on his return published an interesting book of his "Reminiscences in Spain" and an able review of the three days' revolution in France. These works, however, were not his first essays in literature, for though successful from the outset at the bar, he nevertheless found time for literary pursuits. He was a favorite contributor to the North American Review, in which his contributions on legal and historical subjects attracted great attention. In 1833 he was again elected to the Legislature, and two years later to Congress, where he served four successive terms, from 1835 till 1843. In the latter year he was nominated by President Tyler for Secretary of the Treasury, and on being rejected by the Senate for that position he was sent as Commissioner to China, to negotiate the first treaty between that Government and the United States. On his return he was again elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, where he was conspicuous for his advocacy of the Mexican War. He raised a regiment of volunteers, of which he was the chosen Colonel, and joined Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande in 1847. He was afterward made Brigadier-General by President Polk, and while still in Mexico, he was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1850 he was elected for the fifth time to the Legislature and in 1851 he was made a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. In 1853 President Pierce made him United States Attorney-General, in which position he won distinction for the ability of his opinions on legal questions submitted to him by the Cabinet. At the close of Pierce's term Mr. Cushing went back to Massachusetts, and to the Legislature as a matter of course. In 1860 he was President of the Democratic nominating convention which met at Charleston. Since 1860 he has been chiefly known as the trusted adviser of the Government, especially on questions of international law and diplomacy. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson one of the three Commissioners to codify the laws of the United States. When he accepted the position of counselor to the American commissioners in the Geneva conference, he was advocate of the Mexican Government before the commission for adjusting the claims between that country and the United States. Mr. Cushing entered public life as a member of the old Republican party, upon the division of which he went with the Whigs for John Quincy Adams for President. For a number of years he was one of the ablest of the Whig leaders; but under Tyler's administration he returned to his old faith and to the Democratic party, and became one of the most prominent supporters of Tyler. He is an attractive speaker and a fascinating conversationalist, and is so perfect a master of modern languages that he has been heard at a dinner table conversing indifferently in Spanish, French, German and English. As a newspaper writer, he is in many respects unsurpassed. During Pierce's administration, though immersed in the duties of his office as Attorney-General, he rarely allowed a day to pass without sending an editorial on some subject to the Democratic organ. Mr. Cushing is a widower without children, a man of wealth, fond of study, reading every new book of interest, novels included, and remembers everything he reads.

A Western editor met a well educated farmer recently and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen. The farmer sent him a pig and charged him $9.75 for it.

In the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico there are only seven Americans, and the committees on Indian Affairs are composed entirely of Mexicans. The speeches are made in Spanish, and all proceedings in both houses are conducted through the medium of that language. The bills are drawn up in English and translated into Spanish. The Clerks of the Legislature act as interpreters.

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14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,
16. Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,
17. Piles, blind or bleeding,
18. Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,
19. Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,
20. Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,
21. Asthma, oppressed Breathing,
22. Ear Discharges, impaired hearing,
23. Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings,
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Is there not a church that wants this organ? We may possibly take a notion to distribute several of them. But this one (and it is a beauty) we shall give away anyhow. We will furnish specimens, &c., to all applicants, free.

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☞ "JOHN DUNCAN'S WIDOW" has met with such general general favor that the large extra edition of the NATIONAL MONTHLY printed to supply the demand for this last story of Mr. LOCKE's, is entirely exhausted. We are now printing another, so that we shall be able to fill all orders in a very few days. We trust that those who may not have received the first part of the story will indulge us till we can fill their orders. Meantime the complete story will still be sent to all who forward us twenty-five cents for the three numbers of the magazine containing it.

☞ Some one having asserted that it costs $2,000 to bury a Congressman in Washington, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* remarks that "this seems to be an extravagant sum, and yet it is perhaps not too much when we consider the advantage to the country of having the ordinary Congressman safely and permanently buried. The outlay is large, but the man can gouge no more back pay from the government, he can send no more speeches to his ignorant constituents, he can no longer compel the Postoffice Department to carry his weekly wash, and he is deprived of the possibility of voting for rascally bills."

☞ THE BLADE, the FARM JOURNAL, and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY are sent to any address on receipt of three dollars.

THE WEEK

The ring influences of New York received another blow on the 8th inst. when Sheriff BRENNAN and his deputy SHIELDS were sentenced to a fine of $250 each and imprisonment for thirty days. GENET, the escaped fugitive, on whose account they have been punished, is reported to be safe in Ireland.

The officers of the Spanish war steamer *Arapiles* were dined at DELMONICO's recently, and a number of speeches indulged in by the Spanish sympathizers.

The problem of the Chief Justiceship has met with a partial solution in the withdrawal of Attorney-General WILLIAMS' name, in a letter which that gentleman addressed to the President. Hon. CALEB CUSHING was thereupon nominated, much to the surprise of the country at large. Mr. CUSHING had accepted the mission to Spain, and, probably, was not less surprised than his friends. Mr. CUSHING is now in his seventy-third year, and can probably fill the office but a short time. It seems altogether probable that his nomination will be confirmed.—In Congress during the past week the Senate has spent a large part of its time in the discussion of the Salary Bill, and the House in the discussion of the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. A very full summary of Congressional proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The Senate on the 12th inst., passed the salary bill as amended, repealing the act of March 33, 1873, so far as it relates to the increase of all salaries except those of the President and the Judges of the Supreme Court which are left unchanged; and providing that no mileage shall be paid members, for the first session of the present Congress. The vote on the passage of the bill stood, yeas 50; nays 8.

The coal miners of Pennsylvania are exhibiting much disaffection, and in one district alone 900 men are said to be idle. It is hardly probable that the proposition of the operators to reduce the wages of the workmen can be successfully carried out.

The Western members of Congress held an interesting meeting at Washington on the 9th inst., to discuss the transportation question. A full report is given elsewhere.

Affairs in Spain have a bad look for the future of Republican government. CASTELAR, the late President, has written a letter, in which he peremptorily declined to take any part under the new government. The diplomatic represenatives of Spain at Paris, Brussels and Lisbon have resigned, and many changes are contemplated. In Cuba the accession of the new Spanish government has been favorably received.

In San Domingo, a party of revolutionists, under command of General GONZALES, have entered the Capitol and overthrown the government, permitting BAEZ to retire from the island. No blood was shed, and the revolutionists are in full possession.

In France, the members of McMAHON's Cabinet have tendered their resignations owing to a recent defeat of the governmental party. It is probable that the difficulty will yet be adjusted, and they persuaded to remain.

The Germans held an election for members of the Reichstag on the 10th inst., in which the Liberals and Progressists made large gains.

A WORD ABOUT BOOKS.

We have upon our table, with the compliments of the publishers, a copy of a book called "The Wonders of the World." The man who first invented printing certainly never dreamed of the perfection which the art would attain, or the cheapness with which its products would be disseminated over the countries of the globe. "The Wonders of the World" is printed in large, bold type, as large as that of this article, is handsomely bound, and contains 544 pages of reading matter, illustrated by 300 engravings. The text is one of the most interesting collections of scientific, historical and miscellaneous information ever published, and the whole book forms such a cyclopedia of knowledge as is rarely met with in the same space. If we should ask the price of this volume at any of the book stores, three dollars would seem like a very reasonable sum. And yet this book, whose appearance, both externally and internally, would do credit to any gentleman's library, is sent with the BLADE for one year at only $3 25.

We have not mentioned this book because it is in any way more remarkable in point of cheapness or excellence than scores of others to be found in our Great Book Offer, but because we have thus had an opportunity to answer many questions regarding it. Our friends who avail themselves of the BLADE Book Offer, will get the full value of their money in every instance, and we have yet to hear of a single instance of complaint from those who have taken this method to improve their libraries.

☞ THE OPPORTUNITY by which the friends of the BLADE may secure a fine organ or a valuable watch will not last always, and already the time is slipping rapidly away. Hundreds of those who are familiar with the merits of the BLADE as a family and a farmers' paper need no better arguments to recommend it to their friends than those furnished by their own experience. In canvassing for our publications no one is asked to work for nothing, even if the first prizes are not won. Send your name to LOCKE & JONES for specimen copies of our publications with terms to agents.

☞ The pew rents in BEECHER's Church last year amounted to $59,801; this year they aggregate $59,430. TILTON's withdrawal seems to have exerted a good influence upon the price of the pews.

☞ GAGE, the Chicago defaulting Treasurer, has been indicted for perjury and embezzlement. Great efforts have been made to shield him, but there seems to be a moral sentiment in Chicago, after all.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Where there are so many local and personal interests affected by any proposition for the encouragement or establishment of freight routes, it is not surprising that differences of opinion exist, neither is it remarkable that much feeling is manifested by the friends of rival routes. Members of Congress should rise above and act independent of purely local and personal interests. They should take a broader view of a question of such magnitude and act with reference to the good of the nation.

There is now a project pending for the construction of a great freight road, with two or four tracks, running from New York City to Omaha. It is designed to make it as near an air-line as possible, without reference to local traffic. It will touch none of the present large cities of the West, and must depend upon "feeders" and extreme Western trade for its freight. Of course, this project is wholly in the interest of New York City. No person of ordinary information upon the subject can, for a moment, suppose that such a project would be of material advantage to the West in the future. It cannot be conducted with such economy as to make itself useful as a competing line for the reduction of freight rates. It is the height of nonsense to suppose that a route to Europe *via* New York City, by rail from the West, can compete with a route eight hundred miles shorter and with seven hundred miles less of rail transportation. If New York can get the General Government committed to this proposed road, it may postpone the opening of a cheap transportation line for a time, and prolong the present unjust and outrageous system of impositions upon the farmers of the West, but in the end, it must prove a losing business to the Government and all interested in it.

The time is near when freights must be carried at such close margins that every mile of difference in distance must seriously affect the long routes of transportation. Nor can it be possible, when freights reach their minimum standard, for railroads to compete with water lines. To show that it is impossible for long freight lines by railroad to pay in competition with lines which are all water, or half water and half rail, and to show the impossibility of procuring cheap rates from the West to the seaboard by an all rail route, we quote the following statements made by Mr. J. M. VERNON in his fourth letter to the Montreal *Gazette.* He refers to the Double Track Continental Freight Road, and says:

> This Company is now constructing an Air Line double track 1,244 miles long, from New York to Omaha—capital, $180,000,000. It is expected to carry freight at 0.803 cents per ton per mile, or 30c per bushel on wheat from Omaha to New York.
>
> It passes through six States, and is intersected by over forty lines of railway. A track is to be extended from the Trunk line to Chicago.
>
> It is to use locomotives able to haul 100 cars of 10 tons each, or 1,000 tons of freight, which is equal to 33,333 bushels of wheat. Speed 10 miles an hour, or more than double the present movement of freight trains.
>
> If "Cheap Transportation" is only to be solved by a locomotive hauling on an ordinary railway 100 cars, or 1,000 tons of freight the sooner they abandon the idea the better. In fact it is too absurd to merit discussion. The tractive power sufficient to overcome the resistance due to gravity alone upon the freight and rolling stock, would require the locomotive to weigh at least 150 tons, and the permanent way and rolling stock would necessarily have to be in proportion.
>
> This road to pay 8 per cent. upon the investment would require annual "earnings" of at least $32,000,000. It would have to deliver daily in New York as "through freight" 1,400 cars, or 70 ordinary trains, which is more grain than the entire receipts of that city. The interest on the capital stock is nearly equal to $1 per bushel upon all the grain exported by the United States to Great Britain in 1872.
>
> At the minimum rate of 1½c per ton per mile, a bushel of wheat will cost 46.65c from Iowa to New York.
>
> It is one of the most fallacious schemes yet proposed for "Cheap Transportation."

The Congressional Transportation Committee, of which Senator WINDOM is Chairman, will not report in favor of Railroad transportation from the far West to the seaboard. They favor the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal and such improvement of the Erie Canal as may enable steam towing to meet the demands of shippers. These are both wise propositions. The Ship Canal should be constructed, if for no other reason than to afford us access to the St. Lawrence without too much dependence upon the facilities afforded by our Canadian neighbors. The Erie Canal improvement will be required to meet the wants of the local trade of New York and New England. Both improvements will materially assist in affording facilities for cheap transportation for internal commerce, and one will be of service in opening up a direct line of water communication between Toledo and Liverpool, on almost an air-line.

We are thoroughly convinced that no freight line of Road running east of this city to the seaboard, can successfully compete, in carrying freights bound to and from Europe, with the Lake and River route, when properly developed.—Freight lines running West from the head of Lake Erie—from Toledo—would meet the wants of the people and insure the desired cheap transportation. This is the farthest Western point on a direct water line to Liverpool. Chicago is but about two hundred miles west of Toledo, yet the distance by water is seven hundred miles, and some portions of the route are difficult to navigate. Freight could be carried by rail from Chicago to Toledo cheaper and more satisfactorily than by water. By running exclusively freight roads from Toledo West, the best and cheapest route to Europe, to New England, and to New York City is unquestionably secured. To build all rail routes from the West to New York, in competition with this long water route, would certainly be madness on the part of the General Government or private capitalists. And yet New York City, in the hope that the Representatives from districts touched by the proposed line of road from New York to Omaha may favor it, and believing that such a road would prolong the time in which the West must pay tribute to that city, will make a most desperate fight for its success, through Government aid and encouragement. This project, as we have said, might postpone the full development of the great natural thoroughfare between the West and its market place, but while it may for a time "bleed" the people of the West, it cannot long postpone its own downfall, for such a Road could not stand against ample and direct water lines from this city to New York *via* the Erie Canal, and to Liverpool *via* the St. Lawrence.

CUSHING FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

The nomination of Hon. CALEB CUSHING for Chief Justice, so close upon the heels of his nomination and confirmation as Minister to Spain, will surprise the whole country, as it did members of the Senate. Every person in the country was pleased with the selection of Mr. CUSHING for the Spanish Court. He was regarded as the most fit person in the country for the position. His vast learning, the fact that he is the best linguist in our country, his genial temperament, his Republican manners, and his age, all combined to render him a most creditable representative of the Government at Madrid, and a most useful person to counsel the men who are engaged in efforts to establish a Republican form of Government out of Spanish monarchical fragments.

The fitness of Mr. CUSHING for the Chief Justiceship, cannot be doubted, so far as mental capacities and legal attainments are concerned. But he is now seventy-four years old. Although well preserved, the time must be near, in the nature of things, when both his mental and physical faculties must yield to the influences of time and labor. It seems absurd, after he has passed the period when men in general lose their faculties for usefulness, to call him to preside over the Supreme Court. The position of Chief Justice, properly filled, is one involving great labor. It demands vigorous faculties and ripe manhood for the proper discharge of the duties of Chief Justice, but the dotage incident to old age cannot be profitably, if safely, employed in a position of such great responsibility. At present, Mr. CUSHING is undoubtedly capable of satisfactorily filling the position; but it is certain that he cannot long retain his faculties. Besides, there are plenty of competent and acceptible men in the country whose ages could not be urged as an objection against their appointment.

Should Mr. CUSHING consent to accept the position, which is doubtful, there can be little doubt but the Senate will confirm his nomination.

DEATH OF FRANCOIS HUGO.

Recent European correspondence brings intelligence of the decease of this brilliant young journalist, author, and prominent member of the radical wing of the French Republican party.

He was the youngest son of VICTOR HUGO, the eminent author of "Napoleon the Little," "Les Miserables," and other celebrated works of history and fiction. At an early age he gave proof of the inheritance of his father's literary talents, obtaining distinguished honors at the Charlemagne Lyceum. Subsequent to the revolution of 1848, he entered the field of journalism, taking charge of the department of foreign politics in *L'Evenement*, his father's journal, whose radically liberal ideas attracted the enmity of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who governed France at this time, under the title of Prince President, and through whose influence frequent fines and forfeitures were at length succeeded by suppression. The journal reappearing under another name, was again suppressed, and the *coup d'etat* following in its wake, VICTOR HUGO, with both of his sons, were banished from France. From this period to 1869 FRANCOIS HUGO devoted most of his time to literary pursuits, publishing numerous works, the most prominent of which were a translation of the Complete Works of SHAKSPEARE, in thirteen octavo volumes, with notes and a new classification, and The Isle of Jersey, its Monuments and History, or the Unknown Normandy. Under the amnesty of 1869 he returned to France, and with his brother CHARLES and M. VACQUERIE, established the *Rappel*, which, with the progress of time, became the organ of the extreme radical republicans, and the bitter opponent of Imperialism. Among its prominent contributors was M. ROCHEFORT, whose candidature for the Corps Legislatif the *Rappel* inaugurated and vigorously sustained. After the fall of the Empire, FRANCIS HUGO continued to advocate extremely radical republican views, in whose promulgation he was cut short by the touch of death. With fine genius, superior talents and extraordinary industry and perseverance, the tenor of his mind, like that of so many of his illustrious and unsuccessful countrymen, partook in too intensified a degree the impractical teachings and ideas of the first French revolution, and while, like his heroic predecessors, he has, notwithstanding his errors of judgment, paved the way for the eventual establishment of a rationally free Government in his native land, like them he was not permitted to live to witness its accomplishment. His funeral occurred on Sunday, and notwithstanding the recent successes of the Reactionists, occasioned no hostile demonstrations from the Government or the populace. The burial was a civil one, the religious ceremonies prescribed by law being dispensed with, and no priest officiating, thus rendering the occasion a political demonstration in open defiance of the intolerant laws of the Church of France, which command the observance of all funeral ceremonies to take place under the direction of the priests for a certain fixed compensation. All the leading radicals of France followed the remains of their colleague and friend to the grave, and M. LOUIS BLANC delivered the funeral oration to an assembly of ten thousand persons. This question of civil burial, appears so trivial to us, living under free institutions and worshiping God according to the dictates of individual conscience, that its momentous significance in France is scarcely comprehensible nevertheless; the Liberals of southern and southwestern Europe regard it in the light of the first step towards the abrogation of ecclesiastical and political tyranny, and as a powerful protest to the re-enactments, threatened by the Retrogressionists, of the "laws of sacrilege," and a general return to the oppressive ecclesiastical code which precipitated the horrors of the revolution during the close of the last century. In a country whose opinions are radically divided between extreme ultramontanism and Voltaireism, the intellectual influence of the latter counterbalancing the numerical strength of the former, an imposing civil burial like that of FRANCOIS HUGO, without hostile demonstrations from those who hold opposing views, indicates not only a decisive victory won by the liberal element, but a great advance in those republican principles which rest upon the rock of religious and political freedom, and liberty of conscience.

HYDROPHOBIA NOT IMAGINARY

Notwithstanding the frequent deaths which constantly occur from this horrible disease, there are physicians who, contrary to reason and common sense, advance the theory that it is purely imaginary. Another sad instance of the fallacy of this reasoning, was recorded last week at Brooklyn, where a MR. JAMES RAYMOND died from its effects, resulting from the bite of a cat six months previous. While striking the animal, it bit him severely in the hand. The wound was dressed, and the gentleman experienced no inconvenient results from it, until a few days before his death, when he became suddenly ill at his place of business, and upon being conveyed to his home, and a physician being called for, the latter prescribed for congestion of the left lung, the chief difficulty being distress of breath and severe pain in the head. The next morning, however, the symptoms were those of unmistakable hydrophobia, and inquiry elicited the fact of the cat bite six months before, which had been forgotten. The patient suffered extreme agony and after a week died, all efforts to save his life being unavailing. In his paroxisms it required six men to hold him, and relief could be afforded by no other means except the inhalation of chloroform and the injection of morphine hypodermically. That this death could not have resulted from the imagination, is manifest from the fact that the bite had been forgotten, and that the attack was sudden and fearful in its effects, at a time when the gentleman was in apparent health, and engaged in his usual business avocations. It has been asserted that Turkish baths, administered immediately and frequently after the bite of the rabid animal are a certain cure or rather preventative of hydrophobia, though doubtless after the paroxisms have manifested themselves, these would not be sufficiently powerful to counteract the fearful effects of the disease, although if attainable, this remedy deserves a fair trial, since the quick and copious prespiration which it induces, serves to free the system from much virus, and tends to produce soothing effects.

THE MORTUARY COLUMN OF 1873.

Death has made his usual havoc during the past year among those attained to eminence in the various departments and avocations of life, and while the world misses them, and the friends and scenes which knew them will know them no more, others though perhaps less worthy and talented, have taken their places, and the machinery of human society keeps in motion as though they had not passed from its active scenes. The department of literature mourns the loss of JOHN STUART MILL, the philosopher, author and statesman, CLARA MUNDT, (LOUISE MULBACH) the historical novelist of Germany, LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, the brilliant magazine writer, CHARLES BARRAS, the dramatist, CAROLINE CHEESEBRO, the popular American magazine and story writer; THOMAS GUTHRIE, the editor of the *Sunday Magazine*, and THORNTON LEIGH HUNT, the curt critic and novelist.

Among journalists whose earthly career closed within the past year are WILLIAM CASSIDY, editor of the Albany *Argus*; JAMES BROOKS, of the New York *Express*; JOHN R. THOMPSON, of the New York *Post*; CHARLES MOORE, of the *Free Mason's Magazine*; and Rev. Dr. LEVITT, of the *Independent.*

Science has lost eminent followers and devoted students by the death of AGASSIZ, LIEBIG, DORATI, SEDGWICK, TORRY, MACK, DE LA RIVE, FEDTSCHENKS and CASTE.

Neither crowned nor uncrowned potentates have been spared by the grim destroyer. NAPOLEON III., ABD-EL-KADER, the King of Sweden, King JOHN of Saxony, and the Dowager Queen of Prussia having passed forever from earthly scenes of triumph or sorrows to the sleep of death.

Art has been bereft of two of her most distinguished sons and enthusiastic disciples in the death of HIRAM POWERS and LANDSEER, and the Bench and Bar mourn among their exalted dead Chief Justice CHASE, Judge NELSON, Judge TRACY, Judge PECKHAM, Judge PARKER, Chancellor ZABRISKIE, Lord WESTBURY, Baron WOLVERTON, Chief Justice BOVIL, the Hon. STEPHEN LUDINGTON and WM. M MEREDITH.

Among celebrated soldiers who have fought their last battles, are CANBY, MAURY, GEARY, ANLICK, WINSLOW, DELAFIELD and ABD-EL-KADER. And the distinguished Divines who have passed away during the year are Bishops McILVAINE, WILBERFORCE and ARMITAGE, DR. STORRS, and DR. GUTHRIE, Vicar General STARRS, and the Reverends JOHN TODD, BAPTIST NOEL and McGUFFEY.

☞ THE CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT in the BLADE is devoted to questions of a legal, scientific and popular character, and contains a vast amount of valuable information in a nutshell.

☞ The United States Senate is considering a proposition authorizing National Banks to reduce their capital stock. That may be well enough, but what is most needed is a measure which will enable them to increase their capacity for usefulness, rather than diminish it.

LOOKING AHEAD.

To-day the prospect which opens before new business partnerships is not as encouraging as it was a year ago. For that reason, there is an unusual necessity for the exercise of forethought and discretion on the part of those who are about to hazard their labor and their capital in the chances of trade. The new partnership may have been ever so carefully, fairly and strongly constructed, and yet the question may be seriously asked—Has everything necessary for its success been provided? This is a personal question. Let us look at it personally, and in the interest of partners.

The success of your new business venture depends as much upon the duration of your own life as upon the amount of capital or skill which you have contributed to the partnership. If you should suddenly die, is it not probable that your estate, placed by this event in the hands of an administrator, would shrink so as to leave nothing to your family, after your partnership debts are paid? Then it would be wise to insure your life now, against that very contingency.

But, on the other hand, you may live and your partner may die. If you have invested in this partnership all that you own, how will you be situated if it is thus broken up? In the place of your partner comes the prejudice and ignorance of strange administrators, having no interest in your personal affairs. These circumstances might ruin your business in a short time. But if each partner, at the outset, insures his life for the benefit of the other, the capital of the firm would be saved, and the business and its good-will remain unimpaired when a death occurs.

If you are a junior partner, who has furnished your skill against your associates' capital, how will you be situated, if the capitalist dies suddenly during the partnership? If you die, he can supply your place. But if he dies how can you replace his capital? The probability is that the business would then pass into other hands, and you would be compelled to return to clerkship! To protect yourself against this reverse of fortune, you had better insure your partner's life for your own benefit. This insurance will give you capital to replace his capital, in the event of his death, and thus enable you to preserve your business intact, as it was before the death.

Supposing you have been taken into partnership with your father, and in that position you are building up his general estate. You will claim the good will of the business, after his death, as a property which you have created. This good will may be your only capital. But you can see that it may be lost by vexatious litigation in settling the general estate, in which other persons are interested. What can you do? Insure your father's life for the amount of capital he has at risk in the partnership, and you separate the partnership entirely from his general estate, and keep its business value secure to yourself.

These are important questions to be thought of at this season of the year. Some business men have already thought of them. Every one would do so except for that common feeling which many have, that misfortune will never knock at their door. The common opinion is that "My neighbor's business may not be a success, but my own will, of course. My neighbor's partner may die, but my partner will live!" Yet the disaster which we think is likely to fall upon another may be already preparing to descend upon ourselves and destroy all those plans that we have hopefully constructed for the new year.

Among the passengers on the steamer "Ville du Havre," which recently sank in the mid-Atlantic, carrying down, without warning, more than two hundred persons, was a French importer, who had been intending to insure his life in the Equity Life Assurance Society at New York *for the benefit of his partner;* but he deferred doing it, when he sailed, because his business happened to be very dull at that time. He made a mistake. He was lost with the steamer!

It is well for every one to look ahead, beyond the present time, and remember that life insurance can never be out of season.

☞ The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, in scope, variety and quality of its editorial and contributed matter, will compare favorably with any of the higher-priced agricultural publications of the country. The number for January, issued last week, is one of the best of the volume, and we can cordially commend it both to farmers and farmers' wives. The illustrations of the "Homestead Cottage," prepared by a leading architect, to those wishing an inexpensive but tasteful cottage, are worth many times the seventy-five cents asked for a year's subscription. Send your name to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, O., for a specimen copy free.

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles, and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains, none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,
GEN. B. WHITING.

MRS. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, January 9th, 1873:
"Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 29th, 1872:
"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others, and hundreds of doctors' bills."

☞ SUBSCRIBE NOW for the Weekly BLADE, and you will receive much interesting matter in the remaining winter issues, that will fit you for the work of the coming seed-time and harvest.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

We mentioned briefly last week the resumption of the first session of the Forty Third Congress at noon on the 5th inst., after the holiday vacation. In the Senate one of the first acts was the reading of a report from the Secretary of the Senate, presented in accordance with a resolution adopted Dec. 17th, giving the compensation paid to Senators. The report is given elsewhere. An amendment to the salary bill was reported from the Civil Service Committee, recommending that the salary be fixed at the same figures as prior to the act of March 3d, 1873. Several resolutions were presented and adopted. Senator Bogy addressed the Senate on the currency question, after which the discussion of the Salary bill was resumed. Senator Pratt offered an amendment retroactive in character, the effect of which would be to make the salary of the entire Congress $5,000 per annum.

In the House, immediately after the reading of Journal, a call of States was had, under which a large number of bills were presented. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the regular army, etc. Also a resolution by Mr. Dawes directing the Surgeon-General of the army to detail one or more medical officers of the army to visit the towns at which the cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as the Surgeon-General may deem necessary, and collect all the facts of importance with reference to such epidemic, and to make a detailed report on or before January 1st, 1875. The House resumed the consideration of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, and the floor was occupied by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in a speech of one hour. After one or two other speeches, the floor was obtained by Mr. Elliott, a colored member from South Carolina, when the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 6th, the resolution of Senator Sumner for the abolition of the Internal Revenue offices was effectually disposed of by its indefinite postponement. The Senate again took up the salary bill at the expiration of the morning hour, and was addressed by Messrs. Flanagan, Carpenter, Conkling and Edmunds.

In the session of the House a resolution was introduced by Mr. Sypher, with the approval of the President, which recites that well-authenticated reports state that in certain localities of the South the people are in a starving condition, owing to the failure of crops, and desires the Secretary of War to issue army rations in such quantities as may be required. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Mr. Bowen presented a resolution of the Virginia Legislature, protesting against the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill; read and referred. The House resumed the discussion of the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. The speech of the day was made by Mr. Elliott, the colored member from South Carolina, who read with fine effect from manuscript, a speech of more than an hour in length. The speech was listened to with marked interest and attention by the members on both sides of the House, and by crowded galleries, and at its close was generally and loudly applauded. Many members congratulated the colored orator warmly, and Gen. Sherman, who was present in the hall, joined in these congratulations. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Monroe, Lawrence Walls, Purman and Stowell, for the bill, and by Messrs. Blount, Bright, Herndon, Whitehead and Buckner against it. At 4:40 P. M. the general debate closed. A large number of colored people filled the galleries.

Owing to the prevalence of a severe storm, on the 7th inst, we are without our usual telegraphic reports of the Congressional proceedings of that day.

In the Senate on the 8th, petitions were presented, asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors; asking that Congress enact the necessary laws to prevent the traffic in Italian children; for the establishment of a uniform system of quarantine under the National supervision; asking for a repeal and modification of the bankrupt law. The consideration of the bill to repeal the act of March 3d, increasing salaries, was then resumed, and the debate renewed on Mr. Pratt's amendment, which provides that the pay of the balance of this Congress shall be such an amount as to make the total, with that already received, $10,000—$5,000 for each year. The amendment was rejected by 45 nays to 14 yeas. Senator Pratt then submitted another amendment, providing that the amount of compensation of Senators, Members and Delegates for the year ending March 3d, 1874, shall be $2,500, and for the year ending March 3d, 1875, $2,500, exclusive of mileage and allowances. In the discussion which followed, a sharp *rencontre* took place between Senators Tipton of Nebraska, and Sherman, of Ohio, in which the latter took occasion to deny emphatically that he had in any manner ever profited by his Senatorial career to amass wealth. Senator Pratt's last amendment was rejected. (A communication from the McEnery Legislature, of Louisiana, was read and laid upon the table.) An amendment offered by Mr. Morrill was rejected. Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, moved to amend so as to provide that mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress. Adopted. Senator Edmunds moved as an amendment that the reduction of salaries, herein provided for, shall make ratable monthly deductions for salaries at a rate necessary to effect these provisions within nine months next hereafter.

In the House on the same day the bill to establish an educational fund was taken up, and after discussion, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriates $16,165,856. The discussion in the Committee was carried on by Messrs. Hale, Beck, Archer and others, and when the Committee rose the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 9th, after memorials and petitions were presented, asking amendments to the Bankrupt law, Senator Boutwell, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the relief of aged or infirm pre-emption settlers on public lands. Passed. The Senate then took up the bill to authorize National Banks to reduce their circulation, and discussed by Messrs. Morton, Boutwell, Howe and Morrill till the expiration of the morning hour, when the Salary bill was taken up. Senator Hamilton, pending the vote, moved an amendment to the House bill by fixing the salaries of members and delegates at $5,500 per annum instead of $8,000. Senator Edmunds moved to amend the amendment by inserting $5,000 instead of $5,500. Agreed to—yeas 31, nays 28. Senator Cragin offered an amendment that no mileage should be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress. Adopted. Senator Edmunds moved to strike out of the House bill the words "actual individual expenses of each Senator, Representative and Delegate," and insert the words "mileage allowed by law prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1873." Agreed to. Pending the discussion on the Salary bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

In the House on the 9th, a number of bills were introduced, and the Fortification bill made the special order for the 14th inst. At 3 o'clock the death of James Brooks was announced by his successor, Cox, and eulogies on the deceased were pronounced by Messrs. Cox, Wood, Davis and Reilly. The death of W. D. Foster, of Michigan, was then announced, and two of his colleagues, Messrs. Waldron and Williams, delivered eulogies on his character. The House then adjourned, with the agreement that Saturday's session be devoted exclusively to debate.

It is a notable event in the life of a ruptured person to find an appliance that will instantly relieve him from all pain and soon cure permanently. The New Elastic Truss without metal springs retains the Rupture safely always. It is always worn night and day with the greatest ease and soon effects a perfect cure. Sold at moderate prices, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

NEW BOOKS.

"Hints and Helps in Pastoral Theology" by William S. Plummer, is a book, we take it, intended for the clergy and class-leader more than for general reading. To those for whom it is written we can imagine no more valuable book than this. The author gives us a picture of what a true minister should be, and the book is full of help to the Pastor. It covers the entire duties; preaching, visiting, the way to conduct services best, &c. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

A book that will deserve a wide circle of readers is "Sara Coleridge," her memoirs and letters, edited by her daughter. Sara was the daughter of S. T. Coleridge, the poet, and the work before us is made up of her own letters, written to her daughter, her husband, her brother, Aubrey DeVere, the poet; Rev. Frederick D. Maurice, Mrs. Farrar, and others. She was intimate with Wordsworth, indeed was a favorite of his, was praised by Southey and Charles Lamb, and seems to have been a woman of rare intellectual attainments. We have enjoyed the moments that we have been able to give to the book and hope to refer to it again. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

We wonder how many little faces will be brightened when they see the announcement of a new volume to the "Flyaway Series," by Sophie May. We have no doubt that they will welcome "Miss Thistledown" and be delighted at her sayings and doings. Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

"Under the Evergreens, or A Night with Santa Claus," by George C. Lorimer, is a story, as the author says in his preface, founded on Dickens's "Christmas Carol." The author has made a very pleasant story and the publishers have issued it in nice binding. We think the children will enjoy it, even if it is "after New Years." (Shephard & Gill, Boston.)

"Against the Stream," by the author of the Schonberg-Cotta Family" is a pleasant story of England during the time of the agitation of the Negro emancipation question. Those who have read this author's other books will not need to be told how interestingly she writes nor what a pure sentiment pervades every line that comes from her pen. (Dodd & Mead, New York.)

A few weeks ago we announced the receipt of B. L. Farjeon's Christmas story, "Golden Grain," but left its examination for a future day. Since then we have read the story and are able to assure our readers that it is well worth buying. The story is a continuation 'Blade O' Grass,' but is written as a separate work and those who never read the other will find no trouble with the thread of this story. Farjeon's admirers, a couple of years ago, hailed him as the coming Dickens. We thought at the time they were too sanguine, and are sure of it now, but he is no common place writer. His heart is as full of sympathy for the poor as was Dickens, and he "has them with him always." (Harper & Bros., New York.)

"One year at Boarding School" is a very commonplace story; and without any special merit. The author, Agnes Phelps, says it was written "to fill the hours of loneliness and affliction," so we do not care to criticise it harshly. (Loring, Boston.)

A very handy little book to have around and a decidedly good book, is the "Pronouncing Hand-book of Words often Mispronounced," compiled by Richard Soule and Loomis J. Campbell. The volume is one that will take up no room on the desk, or in the pocket, yet contains over 3,000 words. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

Geo. M. Baker's "Temperance Dramas,' some eight in number, we think will be found just the thing for school exhibitions and home entertainments. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

From the same publishers we have "Poetical Dramas," for home and school, by Mary L. Cobb. In this work is arranged for exhibitions "The Lady of the Lake," "Spanish Gypsey," "Coming of the Messiah" and others. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

The second series of Henry Ward Beecher's "Lectures on Preaching," delivered before the theological department of Yale College, is published uniform with the first series. There are eleven lectures, and cover such topics as "Choosing the Field," "Prayer," "Music," "Bible Classes," "Revivals," &c. Of course whatever Mr. Beecher says on such topics as these deserve careful hearing. (J. B. Ford & Co., New York.)

"Lady Bell," by the author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline," is a tale of the last century, and very entertainingly written. The author writes of the time of Mrs. Siddon and Garrick, and of such men as Burke, Gibbon, Sheridan and Fox, and we think gives a faithful picture of society in those days. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

The Putnams send us another number of their elementary science series, "Organic Chemistry," adapted for students for use in science classes and higher and middle class schools. It is written by W. Marshall Watts, F. C. S. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A thoroughly good book for boys is "Doing His Best," by J. T. Trowbridge, late editor of "Our Young Folks." We think Mr. Trowbridge catches the true boy-spirit more nearly than any other of our writers for boys, and we wish some of our young friends who think no one can write for them but Oliver Optic, would read "Doing His Best," and let us know if it is not equal, if not superior, to their favorite. (James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.)

The Harpers have issued in book form an address read before the Evangelical Alliance last October by Professor Theodor Christlieb, of Germany. It is called "The Best Methods of Counteracting Modern Infidelity." The paper is a carefully written and thoughtful one, and we think will be widely read. He deprecates all other means but moral and spiritual ones, or, to quote his own words, "Our human task in the battle waged against unbelief can be no other than to overcome the opponent by moral and spiritual means. First of all, that is, by an earnest, spiritual, vigorous testimony for Christ, next by a truly scientific delineation of Christian belief, as a view of the world and of God, which is strictly coherent and corroborated by history and conscience, while at the same time openly acknowledging all its difficulties and obscurities; and last, by a practical demonstration of its truth in Christian living and suffering." (Harper & Bros., New York.)

"What Can She Do" is a novel from the pen of the Rev. E. P. Roe, and we hardly think it will add to his reputation. The story is about up to the average of those published in the *New York Ledger*, but does not strike us as being either new in plot or incident. He opens his story by introducing the household of a wealthy New York merchant, but we cannot help thinking that the author has either kept very poor company or else that he has failed to give a very life-like picture. Of course this merchant rolls in wealth, and of course, again, he never says a word about business to any of his family. We really think we have read something like this before, more than once, too. The man fails in business and dies on the spot; the wife and three daughters move into the country to try and get a living on the small pittance left them. The history of their trials here occupies the greater part of the book, and we fail to see anything probable or natural in the picture. One of the daughters runs away with a fashionable debauchee who does not marry her; the other two try to get something to do but can not, in the whole place; and one of them is just saved as she is about to commit suicide, while the other is as miraculously saved from marrying a man who holds a mortgage on their house for $400. There is the colored servant who will take no wages, among the faces that has been so often used before. (Dodd & Mead, New York.)

"The Life of Kit Carson," by Jno. S. C. Abbott, gives a very interesting history of that famous trapper, Indian fighter and scout. Those who delight to read of the wild west and camp-fire stories, will enjoy this volume. (Dodd & Mead, New York.)

"Little People of God," is not, as the title would seem to indicate, a collection of stories or chapters about the children of the Bible, but it is a collection of poems about children, and one that will be welcome in every household. It is divided into two parts, "Poems of Infancy," and "Poems of Childhood." There is not a line in it we would wish to have left out. The compiler, Mrs. George L. Austin, has drawn upon Tennyson, Leigh Hunt, Barry Cornwall, Charles Lamb, Samuel Lover, Tom Hood, Mrs. Sigourney, Lowell, Bryant, Longfellow, and Whittier, as well as others not so well known. The book is handsomely illustrated by Fredricks, Merrill, Bush and Miss Curtis, and it is sufficient praise to say that the illustrations are worthy of the text. We wish we knew which artist drew the charming headpiece on page 3. Who of our readers remember the pleasant little piece by Josiah G. Holland? We will give but a few lines of it, and if our readers like this, we hope they will not be content until they buy the book. The following is from a pretty

CRADLE SONG:

What is the little one thinking about?
Very wonderful things no doubt;
Unwritten history!
Unfathomed mystery!
Yet he chuckles, and crows, and nods, and winks,
As if his head were as full of kinks
And curious riddles as any sphinx!
Warped by colic, wet by tears,
Punctured by pins, and tortured by fears.
Our little nephew will lose two years;
And he'll never know
Where the summers go;
He need not laugh, for he'll find it so.

(Shepard & Gill, Boston.)

Mrs. Edwards' novel, "Miss Forrester," has been lying on our table for some weeks. The story is a powerful one, and handled with all the skill Mrs. Edwards undeniably possesses; but we cannot help feeling that she has drawn on Wilkie Collins for much of her materials. Honoria Forrester is a French adventuress. She has been actress, waiter, and worse in France and Germany, but makes a bold stroke for respectability by having her sister buried and then stepping across the channel and assuming the dead sister's name and virtues. Here she makes a strike for a rich Englishman and is married to him. The secret of her early days is let out and the husband, who does not, and never did, love her, starts at once to investigate it. Just as he has run everything down, and proof is in his hands, she loses her life in a burning building and frees him. To those who like a thrilling story we commend "Miss Forrester," but except for the excitement, they will gain nothing by reading it. (Shelden & Co., New York.)

"The Egyptian Sketch Book," by Charles G. Leland, the author of the "Hans Breitman Ballads," is a very spicy book of travel, and as witty as would be expected of the author. There is no dullness about it, from the first page of the introduction to the last page of the book. "I went to Egypt," he says, "expecting to see visions and dream dreams of Pharaohs, Amenophis, Ptolemies, ibises, Osirises, scarabaei, and all of the tremendous terrors and archæological agonies in which antiquity was born—expecting to unroll the ancient mummy by going from century to century, as from one inscribed cerecloth to another. But what was the result? As soon as the varnish dust of antiquity had vanished, what remained, and what almost entirely occupied me, was a very modern Egypt indeed."

The book abounds in stories that are worthy of Breitman, and is sure to be widely read. (Hurd & Houghton, New York.)

As we took up a very pretty volume and read on the back, "Diamond Cut Diamond, Trollope," we sat back in our chair for the enjoyment that we always find in Trollope's novels; but the title page spoiled that expectation for we found the Trollope here mentioned is "T. Adolphus;" not our favorite author of "Phineas Finn," "Small House at Allington," &c." "Diamond Cut Diamond" is a very dull story of Tuscan life. Any who buys it for the mere novel will be sadly disappointed in it; as a picture of Tuscany it might have a little value. We recommend our readers to invest the price in any other way rather than in this book. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

A valuable addition to history comes to us from the Harpers, "The Hugenots in France," after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Samuel Smiles, author of "Self Help," etc. Mr. Smiles in a former volume about the Hugenots, gave a history of those who had left France for England, Ireland and America. The present work gives an account of those who remained in France, and at the same time covers the history of all the persecutions these people were obliged to endure. It is painful reading on the one hand; and yet they stood so firmly for their faith, that one cannot help but glow with pride over their lives. We would not recommend the book because it tells of the people of one faith killing and murdering their brethren who did not believe as they did. We would not, had we the power, say a word that would keep alive any sectarian hatred and bitterness, but it is good for men of to-day, old as well as young, to read and study of men who were willing to lay down their lives and did lay them down, rather than disobey the demands of their own consciences. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

Emotional Language.

The fact that many of our emotions now betray themselves only through the incompleteness of the effort of will to disguise them is not a little curious, and offers several lines of interesting inquiry. It at once suggests how very little play for emotional expression the conditions of modern society appear to allow. For it seems tolerably certain that the voluntary hiding of feeling is a late attainment in human development, and is forced on us simply by the needs of advancing civilization. Savages, for the most part, know little of concealing their passions, and this makes them so good a psychological study. Children, too, who may be supposed to represent the earlier acquirements of the race, are proverbially unfettered in the expression of their sentiments. In like manner, in the various ranks of our civilized society, we see that, while a cultivated lady appears to all distant outlookers to have a mind dispassionate and undisturbed by agitating feelings, a west-country maid reveals her curiosity and wonder, her alternations of joy and misery, with scarcely a trace of compunction. If we go low enough down the social scale, we find the freest utterance of feelings, and it is only when, in retracing our steps, we arrive at a certain stage of culture that we discover signs of an active emotional restraint. Where this self-control is defective we have Mr. Spencer's secondary emotional signs. Higher up, among a few specially cultivated persons, the acquisition of this power of concealment appears to be complete, and we have a type of mind capable of a prolonged external serenity unruffled by a gust of passionate impulse. The survey of these facts at once prompts the question whether the expression of our feelings by smile, vocal changes, and so on, is destined to disappear with a further advantage of social organization. To attempt to answer such a question directly and briefly would perhaps betray too much confidence. We may, however, seek to define the various paths of inquiry to be pursued before a final answer can be arrived at, and to hint at the probabilities of the problem under its various aspects.—*From Popular Science Monthly for January.*

Massachusetts families make a to-do about having other people's babies thrown down their wells.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1874.

The debate in the House on the civil rights bill of Gen. Butler, has had this remarkable feature—the brunt of the battle in favor of the bill has been thrown on the colored members. As was expected, Mr. Stevens had the floor on Monday, and made the leading speech on that side of the House. But it was not equal to his reputation and was, in fact, a poor speech for such a man. Its scope was very nearly foreshadowed in my last letter. But it was, aside from its false positions, crippled by reading—and not very good reading either. Mr. Stevens wants the colored man to have all his rights, but he don't want him to cross the path of the old master race. He cannot disguise the fact that he regards him as made to serve and not to be equal.

But Mr. Stevens was fair and moderate in comparison with his brother democrats. Mr. Beck, of Ky., offered an amendment to the effect that the bill shall not be so construed as to compel hotel-keepers to seat colored people at the same table with white people, or school trustees to admit colored children to the same school with white children, or theatre managers to seat the races side by side in the theatre, or cemetery trustees to sell them lots by the side of white owners. Mr. Durham, another Democrat from Ky., relieved his mind on this wise: The bill, he said, if passed, would break up the public school system of Ky., for no white people, however poor, would accept education under such degrading circumstances. The bill would bring on a war of races. The attempt to compel the colored man to ride in the same stage coach with the white man, and to sit at the same hotel table would be destructive of society and the end would be blood shed. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, said there was not a white man on the other side of the House who could look him in the face and say that the colored man was created by God to be the equal of the white man; and when he was interrupted by a colored member, he had the impertinence to say that he was not talking to him but to the white members.

The replies of the colored members were listened to with attention and respect, and when Mr. Elliot closed with a dashing touch of eloquence the galleries broke out into an ill-timed but spontaneous applause, which the speaker repressed. It would be too much to say that these replies were of the highest order; but they were not only a fair offset to the spoony trash served up on the other side of the House, but a triumphant victory over its bigotry and prejudice. The speech of Mr. Elliot was able in statement, conclusive in argument, and impressive in eloquence. It was a full and complete vindication of the necessity for the bill as against the arguments of the Democrats, and when he concluded he was warmly congratulated by members from the Republican benches. It was a master stroke of policy to allow the Democrats to be unhorsed by their old slaves.

Senator Flanagan's episode on the back pay bill was on a par with the eloquence of Aunt Betty Flanagan, the rosy suttler of Cooper's Spy. The Senator maintained full faith in the $7,500, and declared his belief that it ought to be $10,000. And, to show how clear he regarded his title to the money, he took the bills, which he had just drawn from the Treasury, out of his pocket-book and rattled them in the presence of the Senate. Aunt Betty would have done about the same thing. But neither of them would have capacity enough to understand that such a vulgar exhibition could only serve to show how immensely some members are overpaid. The back-out of Senator Carpenter was straight forward, manly, and graceful. It showed ability and tact, and will go far to reinstate him in the good opinion of the people.

The internal revenue receipts for Monday and Tuesday were nearly a million, showing a very heavy increase over the average receipts for several months. It is expected, however, that the large deficit of the last month will not be repeated this month. The expenditures will be smaller and the revenue larger, and some of the members believe that the Government, with due economy, can get through without increasing the taxes. About half of the $44,000,000 reserve has been paid out, and is now in circulation.

The War Department and the General of the Army are against any reduction of the troops, but the Department will cut down its clerical force and so reduce the expenses in that item $100,000, and will also ease off on the appropriations for fortifications and coast and river defences. But the reductions all told can hardly exceed $20,000,000, which was the estimate of a former letter.

The nomination for Chief Justice still hangs fire, and the report gains credence that the Senate Judiciary Committee are at work on a bill which, if matured and passed into a law, will take the appointment from the President and make one of the Justices Chief Justice, either by the election of the court or by length of service or by rotation. Whether such a bill is in preparation or not, I cannot say, but I think I may say that no such bill will pass the two Houses of Congress. It is understood that all the charges against Mr. Williams are unsustained, but there is evidently a great reluctance to confirm him.

There is a steep fight for the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made vacant by the death of Gen. Sweet. If the Government wants to economize, let it abolish the office and devolve the duties on the Second Deputy. The service would not suffer a particle by the change.

There is great complaint that Congress is wasting its time in buncombe speeches, instead of taking up the questions of leading interest to the country, and pressing them forward to a practical result.

BUCKEYE.

THE MODOCS.

Where the Surviving Modocs are—How they Look, &c.

(Correspondence Toledo BLADE.)

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS,
November 20, 1873.

The last of the Modocs are here. They are quartered in the "Old Hall House," which, in the palmy days of Baxter, afforded shelter for the weary pilgrim, who came seeking for the "Golden opportunity."

Your correspondent was politely ushered into the principal rooms, where were gathered the "Dusky Warriors," their squaws and papooses, who had so earnestly and stoutly defended their lava beds against the blue coats of Uncle Sam.

I made an effort to enter the front door alone, as Capt. McWilkinson had kindly volunteered to "give me all the points," when he found the BLADE was to hear from it, but "Shack Nasty Jim" opened the door a few inches and shook his head. The subscriber then sought Capt. McWilkinson, who he found issuing government brogan shoes to half dozen of the "Reds."

After this was done with, the Captain took me by the arm—a few taps, after the manner of Poe's Raven and the door opened—I was introduced to Scar Faced Charlie first, who speaks English much more correctly than many of the "Yay, hoos" of this border country. At first, he did not seem inclined to talk much, and the Captain sympathizingly told me of Charlie's having lost his little boy—about eight years of age—only the day before. The next in order was "Bogus Charlie," (they were introduced after the order of their rank) who shook hands cordially.

Steamboat Frank was squatting upon the floor—a dusky, forbidding looking fellow—his hands interlocked, he simply nodded his head, without looking me in the face, and said "How." "Shack Nasty Jim" was something of the same temperament of Steamboat Frank, and did not seem inclined to "whisper in my ear." A general introduction to the whole audience followed, and most of them bowed.

They all seem to have the highest respect for Captain W., (who has treated them very kindly) and no doubt they bowed because they saw him bow.

This remnant of Modocs number 39 braves, 53 women, and 59 children—151 all told.

Capt. McWilkinson took charge of them at Fort McPherson, to which point they were taken from the lava beds by two companies of troops. The braves were in irons. When turned over to Capt. W., he removed the irons, detailed guards from among the Indians, and instructed them not to allow any of the Indians to go out, nor whites to go in. They were in box cars, plenty of hay being used to keep them comfortable. They were in quite a destitute condition, many having scarce enough to cover their nakedness, but the Captain issued clothing and blankets, and when I saw them they appeared more cleanly and intelligent than the "Quaw-paws," who we see daily in Baxter.

The wives of some of the killed were in mourning. They are very shy of strangers at such a time, and it was only after repeated effort of the Captain that I caught sight of Captain Jack's two wives and sister. It was only for a moment, for upon seeing me looking at them, their heads were speedily hidden neath their bright red blankets. Their insigna of mourning is simply a dab of pitch on either cheek, and ashes sprinkled thereon. They were all squatting upon the floor, women and children in one room, and men in another. There were a goodly number of good-looking squaws and bright-eyed children. Among the latter was a bright-eyed little daughter of Captain Jacks, about four years of age.

"Amelia" was introduced to me. You will remember she was the pilot who took our troops through the Lava Beds after Captain Jack. "Honest William" was also introduced. He it was who warned General Canby that there would be trouble. I talked with him some time—is quite intelligent.

There is considerable white blood mixed up with these dusky people—there being a vast difference between the skins of the older and the younger. Some of them are very old and wrinkled; several of them supposed to be a hundred years at least—four being blind and almost entirely helpless.

As I looked at them, it hardly seemed *possible* that these few brave followers of Capt. Jack, could have so long carried the sick, blind and infirm, upon their backs from one lava bed to another and kept our troops at bay for *months*.

There must certainly be some defect in the manner of our fighting Indians, or this could not have been. And, while we cannot love these treacherous Indians, we must respect their bravery and fortitude.

Government rations are issued about as follows per day: 125 lbs. beef; coffee sufficient to make 25 gallons, etc. Capt. W. told me they were very fond of coffee and would "drink all they could hold."

Four women do the cooking; they have a large stove, and two common tin boilers held the meat and coffee, which was nearly ready to serve up as I took my departure.

They remain here but a few days. Cabins are now in process of erection on the strip allotted to the Senecas, a portion of which the Government has purchased of that tribe, for the use of the Modoc remnant. They seem perfectly docile and penitent and are willing to do what the Government asks of them, peacably.

In fact they are desirous of having rest from the cares and vicissitudes of war and bloodshed.

The respect they have for each other, love of tribe and reverence for the dead, is truly remarkable. Nothing can induce a member of one tribe to be transferred to another.

The funeral of the little son of Captain Jack was very impressive. All who were able to walk, men, women and children, formed in procession according to rank; males marching two-and-two, likewise the women. Four braves carried the little coffin, and thus with bowed head marched to the edge of the Indian territory, and there solemnly laid the last male relic of Captain Jack, whose name has become a part of history forever.

I could not but draw a picture of this, and compare it to the death of many in civilization, whose next door neighbor will simply sit at the window to see the hearse and one carriage take the remains to their last resting place.

Does not nature teach more than civilization in some things?

W. H. G.

A New Project in Florida

It will surprise many who think they know something about the Florida reefs, to learn that a plan to make Key West accessible by an all-rail route is under serious consideration, and that it has received the sanction of civil engineers and excited the faith of some of the most sagacious business men of Florida. It is proposed to run a line of railway from Key West through Florida, crossing at right angles the railroad which extends from Cedar Keys on the Gulf to Fernandina on the ocean, thus making connection with Savannah and the great network of railways going north, south, east and west. To carry out this project it will be necessary to locate the road over 100 miles of islands, or keys, as they are here called, and the engineers report that this can be done without any extravagant outlay. According to their survey only one navigable stream would be crossed, and hence only one drawbridge would be necessary, while the grading at all points would be slight and inexpensive. Such a railroad would be a curiosity, but no greater marvel than the wonderful engineering of the Central Pacific and Chespeake & Ohio Railroads. The profit would be expected in the immensely increased travel and trade between Cuba, Jamaica, Santo Domingo, and the Bahamas and the continental cities. If such a road were built and trains running on it now, it would be valuable to the government in case of war.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

The following is an accurate list of the poets laureate of England, from the first to the present, with the year of their appointment:

1373—Chaucer.
1400—Henry Scogan.
1461—John Kay.
1486—Andrew Barnard.
1489—John Skelton.
1590—Edmund Spenser.
1598—Samuel Daniel.
1615—Benj. Johnson.
1638—Sir Wm. Davenant.
1670—John Dryden.
1689—Thos. Shadwell.
1692—Nahum Tate.
1715—Nicholas Rowe.
1718—Law. Eusden.
1730—Colley Cibber.
1757—Thos. Wharton.
1790—H. J. Pye.
1813—Robt. Southey.
1843—Wm. Wordsworth.
1850—Alf. Tennyson.

A "NIGGER" IN CONGRESS.

Formerly, it was "*the* nigger in Congress;" now, it is "*a* nigger in Congress," and ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, is the man himself. He has created a better impression than any other man in Congress during the present session. His speech in the House on the Civil Rights bill, in reply to the Southern pro-slaveryites, was undoubtedly a masterly effort, and made the "white trash" in that body almost wish for a little "visible admixture" in their veins. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus refers to the man, his speech, and the effect produced by it:

> Mr. Elliott is a pronounced negro; his skin is very black, which, with his features, a low, receding forehead, broad, flat nose and thick lips, indicate that he has no white blood in his veins. He is a little more than thirty-one years old, short, erect, quick and manly in his bearing. He was principally educated in England, graduating from Eton College in 1859. Heretofore he has borne himself quietly and modestly, seldom rising to his feet or taking any part beyond voting on the proceedings of the House, and he consequently earned a reputation as a man of some ability. To-day he justified a higher reputation than he has been credited with, by the delivery of one of the best speeches that has been made in Congress for many months. He answered Beck, of Kentucky, Harris, of Virginia, and Stephens, of Georgia, in a masterly manner. The effort was smooth in diction, logical, and delivered in a clear, ringing voice, well managed, and giving evidence of natural oratorical powers of no mean order, which had been well trained and cultivated. During the time of his speech Elliott commanded the attention of the House to an extent seldom achieved by any man. The hall was well filled, and even on the Democratic side there were but few empty seats. A few extreme Democrats pretended to be busy with letters and documents, but the eloquence of the speaker soon drew them away from their affected preoccupation and compelled them to listen.
>
> When, in reply to Harris, of Virginia, who said yesterday in such a bad taste, when questioned by a colored member, that he was speaking to white men, to gentlemen, and made other equally undignified remarks, Elliott said that he granted that gentleman the mercy of a negro's silence, and illustrated, by letting him alone, a negro's magnanimity, a burst of irrepressible applause broke out all over the floor, and extended to the galleries, which were crowded with colored people looking down in the lists where their knights were battling for their full manhood, till the sounds of the hand-clapping drowned out the summons of the Speaker's gavel. So it was, too, when he referred to Stephens, and said that that gentleman would better befit his station if, instead of throwing himself in the way of the progress of the Nation that had so magnanimously pardoned him for conspiring to overthrow the Republic, he would lay his shoulder to the wheel and help it on to a better and glorious future. The applause was enthusiastic and long continued when he closed, and the Republicans, with a few of the more liberal Democrats thronged about the "indubitable nigger," and warmly congratulated him. Among those who extended the hand to him was Sunset Cox. It was at least five minutes after he had concluded before the buzz and noise of excited conversation had ceased, so that the debate might go on.

And yet this man ELLIOTT, whose very existence brands the sentiment of "negro inferiority" as grossly false, represents a people whom the Democracy of the country would brand as "chattel property," possessing neither sense, sentiment nor soul—fit only for beasts of burthen, as the property of the whites!

A gentleman at a dance remarked to his partner, a witty young lady, that the "room was too close—he must go out and get some air." After an absence of half an hour, he returned, when she asked him "if he had not been to the graveyard, as his breath smelt of the beer."

Insurance.

A STANDARD COMPANY.

It is always a pleasure in the midst of the uncertainties caused by unsound and irresponsible organizations, to review the record of such a company as the Travelers' Life, of Hartford, Conn. For ten years it has carried on a successful and unvarying business where other companies, managed by less able officers, have failed, and the figures of its last statement, published elsewhere, show assets of $2,694,306.84, and a surplus as regards policy-holders, of $861,824.07. For parties who wish to carry a policy in a standard company, the Travelers' is unsurpassed.

LIFE INSURANCE AS A BUSINESS.

The business is decidedly high-toned, and one in which any person may engage conscientiously. The business accomplished with and for a friend, acquaintance, or a stranger, does him great good, and in time is sure to be appreciated. As a source of income, without the necessity of having or hazarding capital, we know of nothing equal to the life insurance agency. This is true as respects both those who seek permanent, regular employment, and those who desire to find some means of increasing income by the occupation of a portion of their leisure. As a business, to be entered upon and prosecuted energetically by itself, none is so easily undertaken, none so easily carried on, none is so immediately and permanently profitable. As a leisure-hour occupation, nothing so promptly nor so pleasantly secures as liberal remuneration. This has been the experience of every active, earnest person who has tried to prove it true; and no one willing to work need borrow trouble as to the result of labor expended in this direction. Success is certain here just in proportion as one makes wise use of his talent, his time, his position, his influence, and his opportunities. We have said capital is not required; no more is special culture, or high social rank, or extended acquaintance. Whatever you may happen to have of all these, will naturally assist in the prosecution of your plans, but those men have generally been most successful in life insurance who were compelled to depend upon their tongues and their feet, as they began their work. Now, we repeat to those who are casting about for the means whereby to live and support their families, the life insurance agency offers itself as sure to fulfil all expectations, which are based upon and backed by honest, practical common sense. It will do more than any other business can promise, without the intervention of capital, experience, or culture.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company is one of the most successful life insurance companies in the country, of its age, and among the leading ones of the West, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. Those who desire an agency for the above named Company, will do well to address N. W. HARRIS, the Secretary of the Company, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells how the President was relieved from a most embarrassing position, as follows:

> "The withdrawal of the name of Attorney-General WILLIAMS, which was virtually agreed upon at the President's conference with the members of the Judiciary Committee, on Monday last, was brought about in the following delicate manner: at that interview the President ascertained at once that the nomination could not be confirmed. Personally he inclined toward withdrawing the name, but the difficulty in the way was that he had said decidedly to Mr. WILLIAMS that he should not withdraw the nomination, except the Attorney-General requested it. The Senators present readily understood the embarrassment of the President, both on account of his promise to Mr. WILLIAMS and the certainty of rejection. Certain Senators then agreed that Mr. FISH, as senior member of the Cabinet, should be informed of the circumstances of the case, and asked to communicate personally with Mr. WILLIAMS, and say he could relieve the President of much embarrassment if he would request that his nomination should be withdrawn. This Mr. FISH immediately decided to do, and did."

Mr. WILLIAMS should have discovered the embarrassment of the President, and relieved him from it, without waiting to be requested to perform so plain an act of duty.

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OF THE

TRAVELERS

20TH SEMI ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN., JAN. 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company	$ 67,000 00
Cash in bank and hands of agents,	[illegible] 07
Loans on first mortgages real estate,	1,168,262 60
Deferred premiums	52,765 14
Accrued interest	[illegible] 03
United States government bonds,	[illegible] 00
State and municipal bonds	125,250 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	163,456 00
Bank and insurance stocks	481,689 00
Total assets	$2,694,306 84

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	$ 173,324 74
Reserve, N. Y. standard, life department	1,475,529 09
Reserve for re-insurance acc. department	183,628 94
	$1,832,482 77
Surplus as regards policy holders	$861,824 07

Statistics of the Year 1873.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of Life Policies written in 1873	2,461
Gain over 1872 in New Policies written	94
Whole number written to date	18,154
Gain in Net Premiums over 1872	$59,786 26
Whole Number of Losses Paid to date	226
Whole Amount paid in Losses	$511,735 99

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of Accident Policies written in 1873	35,897
Gain over '72 in New Policies written	3,479
Net Cash Premiums rec'd for same	$505,485
Gain in Net Premiums over '72	$54,807
Whole No. Accident Policies written	[illegible]
Whole No. Accident Claims Paid	[illegible]
Whole amount Acc't Claims Paid	$1,890,301
Total Losses Paid, both Dep'ts	$2,402,040
Average Paid (both Dep'ts) for every working day, from beginning	$836 00

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Reading for Little Folks.

ON THE DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.

Passed away! even like the grass
That groweth green at morn,
And in the evening wither'd lies,
Of life and beauty shorn.

Nipped in his promise! like the bud
By winds Autumnal scathed,
Whose opening petals close for aye
Their sweets but half displayed.

Gone! like the meteor's bright flash
That shoots athwart the sky,
And leaves but deeper darkness when
Its light had ceased to fly.

Hushed! like a strain of music sweet,
That charmed awhile the ear,
Then died while yet its dullest tones
Seemed floating softly near.

Another cherub's voice in Heaven
Doth "holy! holy!" cry.
Another precious lamb is safe
Within the fold on high.
—*John Currick.*

The Journey.

BY JENNIE HARRISON.

"If we could only do that, how different it would all be."

Grace Howard said it softly to herself as she stood in front of the chancel-window, while the sunset light came through, making brilliant colors all over the quiet church; and the children's voices, outside, were growing fainter in the distance.

It was not new to Grace; she had sat before it, Sunday after Sunday, as long as she could remember; and she knew the beautiful picture all by heart,—the Magi, with their quaint eastern dress, bowing before the holy Child Jesus, and the face of the Virgin Mother, which always looked so sweet and sad. But, somehow, there was a new thought in her mind as she looked at it that afternoon.

They had been practicing their carols, and the sounds seemed to linger around Grace still, as she stopped before the great window:

"Bearing gifts, we traverse afar;
Field and fountain,
Moor and mountain,
Following yonder star."

"Yes, if we could only do that!"

"Do what, Grace?"

The Rector's voice startled Grace, as he came out from the vestry-room, and found her standing there alone.

"Oh, Mr. Nelson! I didn't know you were here. I mean,—if we could only take a journey as the Wise Men did, you know,—and—and—find Jesus at the end of it! That would be something sure!"

The young girl drew a long breath, and looked more wistfully still at the figures in the window.

"But aren't you sure of it all now, Grace?"

"Oh, yes, sir; of course! And it is very pleasant to celebrate it all, and sing carols and everything; but how much nicer and more real it must have been to the Wise Men! Just think,—

'How they crossed the desert wild;
Journeyed on, by plain and mountain,'

and found all that glory at the end of it."

The Rector's eyes followed Grace's, as she paused, to where the sunshine lit up the whole scene, making it all seem so beautiful and peaceful. "It was worth journeying for. But, Grace, have you thought what a journey it was? long and wearisome; by day and night; across 'moor and mountain;' through discouragements and dangers. Would you be willing to undertake anything like that?"

"Why, yes, sir! I would *like* it,—it would seem like *doing* something."

"To leave home and friends; to set aside all easy and pleasant things; to go on, never stopping, on and on, until you see the face of the world's Redeemer, and lay your offerings at His feet. You may do it, Grace, if you will; journey, just as these Wise Men did, to find the great King."

"I may? Why, no, sir! how can it be? that was long ago, and he is in heaven now."

"Grace! Grace Howard! where in the world are you? Here in church, yet? We were way down the street, and I came back to find you."

The door opened suddenly, and with a draught of cold fresh air came in the rosy face of Madge Moreton.

She hesitated on seeing the Rector; but he held out his hand encouragingly, and said, "I am telling Grace how she may go on a journey, like these Wise Men, to find the Saviour who was born in Bethlehem."

Madge puckered her rosy lips and tried to look thoughtful; though she was full of gay spirits after her race in the frosty air.

"Well, Gracie, you can't be a Wise Man, you know; it's no use for you to try."

"She may be a wise girl, though, Madge, and so may you. All are wise who go on such a journey as this."

"But what put it into your head, Gracie?" asked Madge, half impatiently, wondering what her friend found so attractive in the travel-worn faces of the Wise Men in the window.

"Why, the carols, Madge, I suppose. Of course, we knew them all by heart; only, somehow, I never thought much about them before. I can't help thinking about that journey. And, oh, please tell me, Mr. Nelson!"

Grace went back, suddenly, to the point where Madge had interrupted.

"About your journey? Well, Grace, it is only to *believe* in this Saviour as the Wise Men did, and to fix all your hopes upon Him; and to follow, on and on, in the way that He marks for you to go in; never turning aside; never stopping; never growing doubtful or weary; counting nothing of any worth as compared with the one great end of reaching Him, as these men did. That is all; only the journey of life made with the one great end in view. Can you not undertake that, Grace? and you, Madge?"

"It doesn't seem exactly the same," said Grace, with the words of the carol still in her mind,—

"Heard you never of the story
How they crossed the desert wild?"

"It isn't so much like a'story,' is it, Grace; this life, with its day by day, its frets and cares and disappointments, its duties, and its round of little things. Is that it?"

"Yes, sir; their journey was a great thing."

"No greater and no more beautiful than you may make your life journey, if you will. It is the little steps taken rightly day by day, little duties well done, and the little cares cheerfully borne that please the Master; and these are the offerings which he will accept—precious as gold and frankincense and myrrh—when we see Him at our journey's end. And if He shall say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' then we shall feel that it has not been a small journey, but rather a great one, which has brought us to gladness and glory."

"Are there 'deserts,' and 'moors' and 'mountains?'" asked Madge, who began to be interested in it all.

"Yes, Madge, if your life is long enough, and you walk in the right way—the way to the Savior—you will find it as difficult and dangerous as was this journey of the Wise Men. There will be hard places, and dreary places and steep places; dark days and wearisome days of sorrow; times of temptation, times of loneliness, and times when the Star will seem to be hidden from your sight."

"The Star?" asked both of the girls, looking up wonderingly into their Rector's face.

"Yes, you have a star, too; Jesus' love which will guide and help you along all the way, and His promises, which we read in the Bible here, and which can never fail. Sometimes the clouds and shadows of the way will seem almost to hide it from you; but you must go on in steadfast faith, as the Wise Men of old did, till it shines out clear again to lead you on, and stands at last over the place where you shall see the King in His glory. Take this thought home with you now, for it is getting late, and try to resolve to give up your whole lives to seeking this Savior; journeying in the way He has appointed, and setting all things else aside; that you may meet Him at last and see his smile of welcome as you lay your offerings at His feet."

The girls went out with their Rector. Grace said, softly, "Thank you for telling us." And Madge said, "Yes, I must hurry home for mother will want me," thinking of the first duty which she could perform cheerfully for His sake.

The light had faded away, and the bright-colored robes of the Magi, were quite dim, as the sexton closed the door after the Rector and his children. But the girls never afterward looked up to the chancel window without thinking of the Savior who is waiting at the journey's end for all who will faithfully follow on to find Him.

Uncle Paul's Story.

"Hurrah for evening, and a story from Uncle Paul!" cried little Ben, as drawing down the curtains one cold winter evening, he wheeled a large easy chair before the blazing fire, and coaxed his uncle into it.

"Oh yes!" chimed in Bessie, "a true story, too, uncle; something real big!"

"About fairies," suggested Mary.

"Poh! who believes in fairies? that's just like girls!" exclaimed Harry, the oldest of the group. "No! tell us something about lions, or tigers, or elephants, Uncle Paul."

Their uncle smiled at being thus appealed to. "How can I suit you all?" asked he. "Come, Paul," to the youngest, "what shall the story be about?"

"B'out bears, uncle, dreat bid bears, 'at eats naughty little boys all up," answered his little namesake.

"So be it," answered uncle Paul, and taking three year old Paul in his arms, twin Bessie and Mary seated themselves on footstools at his feet, while Ben and Harry each occupied one of the broad arms of his chair, and all silently awaited the story.

"About twelve years ago," commenced Uncle Paul, "Ben Russell and I got tired of the hum and buzz of machinery—we worked in the cotton mill at Lowell then—and thought we would take a tramp off among the woods for a few weeks. So putting clean shirts and stockings in our knapsacks, we filled them up with crackers, cheese, and dried beef, strapped them on our backs, and thick shoes on our feet, and stout canes in our hands, started.

"We followed the Merrimac River, north, avoiding towns and cities as much as possible; stopping at farmers' houses nights, where we replenished our stock of provisions. The farmers were always very kind, and glad to see any one from a city, to hear the news, railroads and newspapers not being so common then as now.

"We got a lift once in a while in a farm wagon, and once we rode thirty miles on the top of a stage coach. You see, we had heard people tell so much about the mountains, we thought we would go and see for ourselves what they looked like.

"At the end of a week, we found ourselves in a small village, in the midst of a beautiful valley. One long street with a river beside it, wound between the hills which completely encircled it; on either side were little houses, with two or three stores, where all sorts of dry goods, from dresses to needles and pins, were sold on one counter, and groceries on the other. Very nice little stores they were, too. A cozy looking tavern, with a broad piazza in front on which all the men of the place sat evenings, smoking and telling the news, looked very inviting; but what attracted us most, was, over in the north, looming up above everything else, a high mountain, just what we were looking for, so we concluded to stop.

"We asked the tavern keeper about it, and he said a great many people did go up there, and there was a stone house on the top, but it was too late in the season now, it was so cold, and there was nobody at the house. But we did not like to give up now that we were so near, so we concluded to go. The next morning the tavern keeper's wife packed our knap-sacks full of 'goodies,' loaned us a pair of heavy colored blankets, which we strapped on our backs with our knapsacks. Her husband carried us a few miles in his wagon, as he was going that way, and then we walked on. As we reached the foot of the mountain, a man told us to follow the 'blazes.' You know, boys, what that means?"

"Oh yes, uncle!" replied Harry, "notches cut in the trees to mark the way."

"Right my boy! Well, the man said if we followed those, there would be no trouble, so we commenced the ascent. For half a mile it was lovely, then we struck into deep woods, where the trees were so thick and tall, we could hardly see the sky. For two hours we trudged on and up, stopping every little while to take breath, the trees growing shorter and more scanty until nothing but low shrubs surrounded us. Now we looked for a view, but a storm was coming up rapidly, and heavy clouds rolled like a curtain between us and the village below.

"We had not noticed the gathering darkness, owing to the gradual leaving of the thick forest for the open ground, but now we looked in dismay! But there was no time to lose. The house on the summit was visible, and to that we ran with all possible speed. The wind was blowing fearfully, and sharp flashes of lightning surrounded us. After tripping and falling several times on the sharp stones, we reached the house just as the rain poured in torrents.

"The door was open, and we went in; there was no latch, so we rolled a stone against it to keep it closed, and looked about us a little.

"An old cooking-stove, with a tea-kettle, a pile of dead branches and a newspaper, reminded us of a fire, and soon we lit one, filled the little kettle from a barrel of water we found outside, put some coffee in it, lit a candle, and felt very comfortable. To be sure, the coffee was rolly, and we had no milk, but it was hot, and we had plenty of sugar. Then there was nothing but a potato to stick the candle in, but we cut off the end and scooped out the other, and there was a candlestick which served us as well as a silver one.

"After the novelty had worn off we began to feel lonesome. The wind roared and whistled around the house, and the rain beat fearfully. What if anything should happen to us so far away from any human being.

"We sat and talked of everything we could think of, until we grew sleepy, and talk died out; but suddenly we sprang from our seats, wide awake in an instant. After a heavy blow; the door flew open, and in walked a great black bear and two cubs! Quick as a flash, we were in the other room. We closed the door, but the latch was broken, and it would only keep shut by leaning against it. There was a hole where the latch had been, through which we could look, and the light of our candle enabled us to watch the movements of the bear.

"Bruin came in, sniffed around, went up to the stove, apparently surprised at its unusual warmth—the fire had gone out—walked around the room several times, and finally curled herself up in a heap, and went to sleep, her cubs beside her.

"Never did I experience such a night! Neither of us cared to sleep or speak; all we could do was to sit on the cold floor, leaning against the door, and whenever the bear moved, watch her.

"She was very uneasy, several times she went to the outer door and made a low growl, as if calling another, walking back and forth from the door to her sleeping cubs, keeping us in a constant fear as to what might happen next.

"Fortunately our candle was a long one, and continued to burn steadily on the high shelf where we had placed it until the gray morning light crept in, then our visitors rose, and silently stalked away, and we watched them go over the opposite side from which we came.

"Thankfully we opened the door, and soon a bright fire warmed our benumbed limbs, and more hot coffee refreshed us.

"The storm had passed; the sun rose bright and clear, and climbing to the house-top, we enjoyed a most glorious view, and the discomforts of the night faded away.

"When we got back to the tavern that night, we told our adventure, and a party of men started in pursuit of the bears, but we did not hear if they found them, for our vacation was nearly over, and we must go back again to factory life. But the beauty and freedom of the country had so charmed me, that the next spring I bought my farm, which lies at the foot of the very mountain we ascended. But here is my little Paul asleep, and mother in waiting with the bed-lamp for the rest of you. Good-night."—*Student and Schoolmate.*

Harry's Visit to His Grandmother.

I stayed a whole fortnight at Grandma Martin's. It was perfectly splendid. Grandma always has a jar in the pantry full of cookies, and you can help yourself; and apples, and nuts, and everything. O, I did wish Nellie was there.

Grandma is an old lady. I believe she is almost a hundred. Any way she's seventy. She's very fond of me, and she knits all my stockings and mittens, and she plays checkers with me. But I can beat her just as easy as anything. She hardly ever gets any king's, and then she forgets to put crowns on them unless I tell her. And once we were playing and we couldn't seem to jump each other, or do anything; and by and by I found that grandma had put hers on the white ones, so neither of us could have beaten if I hadn't found it out.

I like to go and see grandma. You go in the cars, and then the house is only a little way from the depot, about as far as from here to the corner. No one lives with grandma but Aunt Rachel and Penny—she's a black girl. Then there's Minerva, the cat.

I asked Aunt Rachel if it wasn't rather a long name for such a small cat, and she said brother Dick named her so when he came down shooting, but I might call her Minny, if I wanted to.

Penny came from the South. She says her name is Penelope, but I believe she is only in fun. Any way, I never heard such a name.

One day I was looking at Penny. I was thinking about her hair, and I suppose I stared at her, and she asked me why I did look at her so, and I said, "Penny, what is your hair made of? Is it cotton, or wool, or what?"

And she said she reckoned 'twas wool. And I said why didn't she knit some stockings of it, then? And she sat right down on the floor and laughed, and she said she would knit me a pair of mittens for Christmas. I didn't say anything, but I hope she won't, for pity's sake.

The Humor of the Day.

YE BAGGAGE-SMASHER.

CANTO PRIMUS.

Pete was a Tip Up baggageman, he run on Number Four,
Where the tears and groans of traveling folks unflinchingly he bore.
He cared not how the women wept, or strong men raved and swore,
While he mutilated sample cases, desolated Saratoga's, annihilated ordinary luggage, immolated carpet bags, exterminated band-boxes, and extinguished travelers' boxes by the score.
This fine old railroad baggageman, one of the modern time.

CANTO SECUNDUS.

But Thursday afternoon there came a modest traveling man,
Who smiled and watched how ruthlessly the baggage Pete did slam;
Then, as he pointed out his trunk for him to smash and jam,
He said "dear friends, my worldly possessions are few and humble; silver and gold have I none, but such as I have are in those trunks. Handle it tenderly, for it is frail and I am poor, and if there's a man traveling who watches and weeps and prays over his baggage, then that's the kind of a man I am."
[Chorus the same as before.]

CANTO TERTIUS.

But Pete seized his shaggy trunk with snorts of wrath and scorn,
And in two seconds both the handles from the ends had torn,
And heedless of the pleadings of the passenger forlorn,
He banged the trunk down on the platform, and then threw it over the top of a car and let an omnibus run over it, and then whacked it over a bumper and threw it off the end of the bridge and shot into it with his revolver, and finally hugged it in his arms, took a flying leap into the baggage-car with it, and lit on it in a corner with his heels, head and stomach, and mashed it into more pieces than there are hairs on a dog's back, and the next second that baggage-car was just alive with one more interested baggage man and more crawling, squirming, wriggling, rattling, coiling rattle-snakes than you would believe had ever been born.
[Chorus as previously, but with more feeling.]

CANTO QUARTUS.

In vain the Muse essays to tell how Peter cussed and swore,
And yelled and shrieked and howled and roared and raved and romped and tore,
And scratched and slashed and sweat and struck and scrambled for the door,
And turned blue as indigo, and swelled up to nine times the size of a double-decker Saratoga trunk, and died in two minutes after he got out of the car, while the modest traveler, viewing his exaggerated remains, smiled sadly and said, "He never knew a baggage man so fond of snakes before."
[Chorus *ad lib.*]

[The last candidate for public favor in the way of humor, is DANIELS, of the *Times*, Rochester, N. Y., and the following is a sample of his work. The handling of the subject is skillful, and the points are well and neatly made:

BECKENMEYER.

His Views on Medicine and its Practice.

Don't you gan minishter to a mint teasiezed;
Bluck vrom der maymary a rooded sorrow;
Und mit zome shveet oplivious andydote
Glean der shduffin' uv a whole vay'tiy oud?

Der immordal pard vash boody vamiliar mit ter tifferenzes dot layet bedween teasiezes uv der pody und uv der mint. (How you gan shbell dot vord zo id pin der mint uv der praims und nod der mint vot you maket chulibs mit?) Der druppies uv der mint pin aple do tisgound a podycarry shob und git him vifdy in der eaine. Id pin der druppies uv der mint dot maket a veller dinks be veels pad ven he ish as zound und heldy ash gan pe. He vindet ouid dod oof dere pin a var und a traft, und he pin eggsamined. Nafer-deleash, he dinks he veelt pat und zo he cuess he mushd dake zomedings, und ven he dakes zomedings den ish der dime dot he ought do hef zomedings do dake. He puds an eyemee in his moufs vich shdeals avay his prains out, und der next mornin' he trinks vour or vive callons von dot vichy or dot gongress water, und dot geep his prains egdive. Ven dot pin cone drough mit, den he hef do got cot a "prace" mit pranty gock-dail or vishky straighd (dthey don't hef vishkey grookeds), und bimby his shdumac make' a grant kick und der doctor maket a bill or dwo vor him, und regomends vichy, vor uich he maket his pill oud, und der veller pin a finif tollar pill oud. Der masses hef der plues, und der doctor kif biles uv dem asses plue masses, ven all dey needed pin to hef der mint all righd in der vust place. I ton't brobose do tiscuss the tifferance between allo-paddy und home-o-paddy or paddy-quack. I reserve dot subject vor a fudure dime. Der brofession pin pein prough̃d into tisgrace py der egsgrescences, der warts, der gorns dot unter into der shlimsy gloak uv M. D., tead beat der people uv ter money oud, do say nodings uv der harm dey onderwise do. Py der vust blaces, apout dree voures uv dem beoble vat tinks dey pin zeek haf noddings der madder. Dese toctors dot know dot und hef some prains, kil dem preat bills und dake der $5 pills ash gooly ash oof dey het gif wally received. Dere tudy ash medigal bragdidioners pin do "minister do dot mint teasiezed," und dell der ozdiend dot hees trubbles "pin all in his eye." Oof he zay he ton't gan zee id den dell him do co do zome onder toctor shob und be dreeded. Id pin oxshally zurbrizing how many beople dere pe who support dese drafdelin' und etvertizin' humpucks, who glaim dot mit a look and a vew basses (gomblimendery) dey gan aggomblish wonterful dings. Der pat dings apoud id pin, dot a boor zartine uv a toctor who hef shdutied all his lifes long und hef shbent his dimes in hosbidals, hef pin arount gontacheous teasiezes, hef cone de der zick pets vere id vash all a veller gould do do hold his nose py his vaces, vere ter only vonter pin dot aferypoddy in ter house vash not town zeek, hef do shdarf und binch do ket along, vile dese file icknoramuses mit git cloves dake dere eases und der creenpacks vich ish bored into dere labs like an eyeobener town a pummer's droat py der hybogontreacle buplic. Id ish der vorse gaze uv merit coin unrewartet dot I afer hef zeen.

"Dwas aferd thus, in zeekness hour
I've zeen der vealthy badient shlib avay,
Und but his drust in gwack toctors' bower
While the real M. D. maket gures put nafer maket pay."—*Von Gowber.*]

Ish der beople nafer coin do kot gured uv dot teasieze? Pin no oggulisht shmard enough do maket dere eyes oben und led dem zee how dey pin voolin' dere money avay? Ish dere no remety vor dot vitesbreatin' ebizoot—gullability? Ton't dot ebbydemic gan pin eradigaetd? I'd like do

"Owe vor a vhip do lash der shgoundrels trough der vorlt."

Dose sheebs in wolves gloding dot hank ould dere Mean Dirty besdelendiai zigns mit a view do kot der beoble's money ven dey ton't know zalts vrom shugar unless dey daste dem demselfs. Led der beople gompine do burge der lant uv dem. You von't vindet anypoddy more villen do kif tem a tose dan Beckenmeyer. Der beople kot vooled py tem etverdisin' gwacks who dook dere money avay. Dey should hef vor der zigns ouit, "All bay und no gure." Dere vas a boody coot veller in dis cidy und he hef a pat knee. It shvell ub und he gould not cot him town, zo he reated an etverdisements von a man ash het subernadural bowers (right und left), und ze he co py him und say, "How much you dake do maket dot tamknee oud?" und he zay, "Mine vreund, dot ish a pat knee, put you ton't need do zuffer a minute; hef you cot a den tollar piece?" und he zet vase und pulled dem uv his bocket und lay dem on der dable town. Ven he het tone dot, der toctor layet him on a gouch town, und gommenced dwisdin' und dwisdin' py his leck. "Donner vetter holtz zu blixen!" zet der boor veller; "pin you cone do gill me?" "No, I cone do gure you," zet der humbuck, und he bulled und he dwisted und he rupped und den he zet, "kot up." Vell you pedder ped he kot up, und mighdy lifely doo, vor he vos moshd git. Und der toctor zay, "Drow vrom dot gane away," und he snatched id py his hant oud. "Give us a valk arount," zet he, und der boor veller hoppled der room arount, he vash so oneasy. Den der toctor zet "You pin gured; you ton't vant dot gane." He bulled his va'ch vrom his bocked oud und zet "Your dime ish ub, anonder badiend ish vaitin'," und he shoved der veller der shdairs town. Dot veller poughded anonder gane und he ish limbin shdill. Zome of der piggest shgoundrels dot afer vent unhunk vear der padge of M. D., und id pin a zource uv gomvord to believe dot ven dey kot to dot onter side von Chordan zome uv der poor zouls, ash dey hef sent before dem, will kot a shance to kot efen. Dere pin der nice toctors ash looket vice und sed noddings put but in dere abbearance mit der udmost brezizzion, und shbeak zome nice zoft vorts—oxsbecially oof der badiend pin a vemale. Oof nadure bulls dem drough, den ter toedor got der braize und he ish pooked vor der vamily toedor afder. Vile oot he het vent shdraight ad der gase und tole der oltcal dot she vash lazin' doo dighd, vash doo gareless apoud her tiet, vash doo ampitious doo dake' long valks or do to onder onchutitious dinks, den he maket her mat, und she coes vor a softer hearded and gonzequendly vealthier toedor. Dere ish noddings beoble zo hade do hear ash der druths apouit demsellefs. Put dot pid der vay mit der whole vorelt. Merid ton't bay und oof ter toedor voult kot alonk he mushd icknore tisdateful remeties, dell lies do der badieuds und make himself a humpuck chenerally. Vor den und only den vill gash monish vlow indo his burze und his horse vill eat oads von a silver hallufpushel out.
BECKENMEYER.

A Cravat Story.

The English are particular about cravats. It is the rule that no one can be admitted to any part of Her Majesty's opera house except in full dress, which would rigidly imply a white cravat, though I am not absolutely certain that black ties are excluded. But any speck of color on a man is as strictly prohibited as a bonnet on a lady's head would be. A French gentleman once presented himself at the pit entrance. His dress coat and black trowsers and waistcoat and *gants de beurre frais* were all *en regle*, but his embroidered cravat showed a minute flower of some color. "Can't come in, sir." "Why not?" "Not full dress." Mr. Gaul let off some mild ejaculations, and requested to know how and why he was not in full dress. "Colored cravat, sir." The ready-witted Parisian retired to a corner of the lobby, whipped off the offending article, extemporized a white tie with his pocket-handkerchief, and walked in triumphant.

The reader may smile at so much importance being given to a necktie but the cravat ever since Brummel has been an institution, especially in England. There are some queer stories anent English cravats. One which I believe to be literally true has "Historicus" Harcourt for its hero. I cannot but think Mr. Harcourt (unless he has greatly changed within 12 years) very unjustly qualified as a bore; but despite his gifts of person and mind, he may very well have been a disagreeable man in certain circles. He was always arrogant, and, as Cantaos says, *bumptious*, and at times boldly unconventional. Early in his career he met with some great moral chill. I forget whether his offers had been rejected by a young lady or a parliamentary constituency; at any rate he was terribly disgusted with the world, and longed to find something like the boots of Bombastes. At last the idea struck him. He was invited to a soiree at some great lady's where the Queen was expected to appear, and in fact did appear. Harcourt appeared also—in a black tie. London society trembled to its base. The *Morning Post* fulminated an article on the decline of morals and manners as exemplified by the intrusion of black cravats into the presence of royalty. Everybody declared Vernon Harcourt "odd," an expression which means a good deal in an Englishman's mouth, and is generally applied to eccentric gentlemen who jump out of windows after cutting their wives' throats. But there was no *de lunatico inquirendo* writ issued upon the future Historicus; on the contrary, he had made a hit and became a lion.—*Galaxy for January.*

Anecdote of Captain Jack.

The execution of that discreditable red man, Captain Jack, must have suggested to the few savages who assisted as spectators of the ceremony curious ideas as to the character of that Eastern people which sends them so many and various samples of its civilization. There is first the trader, then the missionary, then the soldier, then the newspaper correspondent, then the hangman, and lastly, the embalmer, but the army officials prevented the embalming enterprise from being consummated; and so the Boston man who hastened by rail for that purpose was prevented from making a fortune by exhibiting the carcass of the scoundrel. If he had been permitted to exercise his professional skill, and could have supplemented it by securing the original or an exact imitation of the gallows on which the expiation was made, he could have "realized" more during these panic times than even Mr. Barnum has by his excessive circus in Fourth Avenue. Our sympathies are with the embalmer.

Captain Jack was certainly a cunning Indian, and looked more to results than to the equity of their attainment. The day previous to his execution the post chaplain was doing his best to prepare the captain for the fatal hour, and narrated to him the beauties of the heavenly kingdom. The tale seemed not only to interest, but to affect the tawny wretch, who asked the chaplain if he knew all about the happy land and the Heavenly Father. The chaplain said he thought he did. "Well," said Captain Jack, "you know all 'bout Him; me give you ten horses, you take my place to-morrow." Desirable as horses are on the plains, the chaplain did not encourage the idea of exchange, and intimated that the programme decided upon by the military court would have to be carried out. The captain suggested that a "swap" was the best he could do, and resigned himself to his doom.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Tom. Corwin.

Mr. Corwin told an anecdote with finer effect than any of his contemporaries. He was witty, full of humor, and never failed in retort. His onslaught upon General Crary, of Michigan, who had made a bitter attack upon General Harrison in the House of Representatives soon after his nomination at Harrisburg, will never be forgotten by those who heard it, or who read the admirable report of the speech made by reporter Stansberry, and published in the *National Intelligencer*. Crary was a man of considerable ability, and well esteemed in the House; but he was so utterly demolished by Corwin's assault that he soon after retired to private life, whence he never emerged. And when Mr. Adams alluded to him as the late Mr. Crary, the quiet sarcasm convulsed the House. The story told by Mr. Corwin at President Van Buren's dinner-party, in reply to the banter of Mr. Jeniter, of Maryland, in which the old man living in Ohio trusted that he would not be held responsible for the forty years which he had spent on the "Eastern Shore," has been too often published to bear repetition here.

Corwin's humor and sarcasm were of too delicate and subtle a nature to permit of their transfer to paper with much effect. His wit was spontaneous and unpremeditated, but wonderfully telling. When the Abolition excitement was at its height he was invited to address a public meeting at Covington, opposite Cincinnati. It was apprehended that the ultra slavery men might interrupt him, so he determined to propitiate them by an anecdote. "Fellow-citizens," said he, "it is quite possible that some of you may suppose that my sympathies are with the negroes to such an extent that I would be glad to see them prosper at the expense of the superior race. I don't propose to refute this notion by argument or assertion, but I will give my bit of experience in relation to the blacks, from which you will be able to infer what my feelings toward them are likely to be. When I was quite a young man I went down the river to New Orleans on a flat boat. I remained in that rather lively city for a couple of weeks, seeing what was worth looking at, until, my money being about spent, I bethought myself of returning. But one thing I had not seen, which I was told was one of the inevitable sights of the place. I must go to a quadroon ball. So, dressed in my best clothes, I called for a ticket to the ball, and was repulsed with the declaration, 'Colored folks not admitted!'"

Corwin was quite as dark as a quadroon.—From "Recollections of an "Old Stager," in *Harper's Magazine.*

An African Witness.

Henry Van Meter, who recently deceased in Bangor, at the age of one hundred and ten years, was an African gem that was not born to blush unseen. He was a genuine ebony waif from Old Virginy, who drifted down East more than half a century ago. He was thoroughly charged with the inspiration of the Voudou, and could give odds to the Magdalene in the number and variety of capracious spirits that passed him. Van was summoned to court one day as a witness, and knowing his peculiarities, the counsel on either side badgered him with the most preposterous questions, until he became so entangled that his answers were as wild as the passes of a blind pugilist. Noticing the distress of the obfuscated witness, the kindly Judge Hathaway hushed the lawyers, and put a simple question to him with the view of bringing him back to the starting point. This third assault was too much for the overmatched seer, and he broke out, "Now look a-heah, you ole gray-haired gemman up on de bench dar, don't you interfere wid dis business at all; I'sjus' as much as I can do to take care ob dese two fellers down heah!"—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for January.*

Penalty of Gallantry.

A story is told of a prominent politician which now, for the first time finds its way into type. Some years ago this gentleman and Senator M—— were in New York, and about to embark for Albany on the *Drew*. An old German emigrant woman loaded down with baggage happened to reach the gang plank at the same time. The noise and confusion of the scene as the boat was about to start, bewildered her. Our political friend, a gallant man, taking in the state of affairs at a glance, immediately relieved her of the load, and requested Senator M—— to give her his arm. The upper deck was crowded with gay people, many of whom recognized the gentleman in question. Mr. P—— then marched them the whole length of the boat, gracefully waving his hand, and exclaiming: "Clear the way! *Make room for the bridal party.*"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Popular Science.

Duration of the Lightning-Flash

Since the time of Franklin, the lightning flash has been regarded as a gigantic electric spark produced in the atmosphere; the inquiry, therefore, involved the nature of the meteorological discharge, as well as of the spark artificially produced. Various attempts to determine the duration of lightning have been made, with varying results. Faraday observed it, without any instruments for measuring the time, which seemed to last for a second, but he was doubtful if part of the effect was not due to the lingering phosphorescence of the cloud. Deccatme observed the lightning-flashes from a distant storm, which also appeared to last for from a half to an entire second. Prof. Dove employed a revolving disk with colored sectors, and satisfied himself that single flashes of lightning often consisted of a number of instantaneous discharges. It is well known that, when a rapidly-moving train of cars is illuminated at night by lightning, it seems to stand still, that is, the duration of the flash is so brief that no motion of the train is perceptible while it lasts. The wheels are sharply defined, as if perfectly motionless, but if they had a blurred aspect we should know that the illumination lasted sufficiently long to render the motion perceptible. Prof. Rood extemporized a simple contrivance for observing lightning, which acted upon this principle. It consisted of a white card-board disk, five inches in diameter, with a steel shawl-pin for an axis, on which it was made to revolve by striking the edge. He traced black figures near the circumference of the disk, and when it was in rapid motion these figures were sometimes seen as sharply as though they had been stationary, although they were often blurred as though the disk had moved through a few degrees during the act of discharge. He then cut narrow, radical apertures into the circumference of the disk, and observed the lightning through these openings. Here again the apertures were sometimes seen quite unchanged, but they were more frequently elongated into well-defined streaks some degrees in length. He afterward measured the average rate of rotation imparted to the disk in this way, and arrived at the conclusion that the lightning flashes on the occasion referred to had a duration of about one five-hundredth of a second. Dissatisfied with the roughness of these observations, Prof. Rood arranged a small train of toothed wheels driven by a spring, which rotated a circular pasteboard disk with four open sectors. This instrument gave more regular and precise results; and, while it was shown that the flash sometimes lost for a whole second, the suggestion of Dove was clearly verified that each flash "consisted of a considerable number of isolated and apparently instantaneous electrical discharges, the interval between the components being so small that, to the naked eye, they constituted a continuous act."—*From "Quicker than Lightning," in Popular Science Monthly of January.*

Preservation of Milk.

We are indebted to the *American Artesan* for the following account of a new process, the invention of Mr. Lewis F. Kirchofer, for the preservation of milk. The object of this invention (patented) is to subject milk to such a treatment that, without altering its elements or taste, and without the addition of any foreign substance, it may be preserved in its natural taste for several months without change, except the rising of cream, whether it be kept in a state of rest or subject to constant movement, as in sea voyages. If this object be accomplished, the invention is a most important one, as condensed milk is not in favor with most people when used directly as an article of food, although it is excellent used in cookery or for tea and coffee. In Mr. Kirchofer's process, the milk, fresh drawn from the cow, is placed in cans or bottles, which are filled as nearly full as possible, and immediately corked tightly or hermetically sealed.

The cans or bottles are then placed in a bath of water, heated to the same temperature as the milk, in such a manner as to allow a free circulation beneath and around, but not over them. The temperature of the water bath is then slowly raised to between 160 and 170 deg. Fahr. The water is kept at this temperature for a greater or less length of time, according to the period during which it is desired to preserve the milk. One hour will, it is claimed, preserve the milk four or five weeks. Five hours' heating is enough for eight months or a year.

The fire is then withdrawn, and the bath allowed to cool down slowly, after which the cans are withdrawn, and the operation is completed. An essential condition of success in this process is that the vessels designed to hold the milk should be perfectly clean and sweet, and the milk itself pure and unadulterated. If the temperature be raised above the degree indicated, the milk acquires a cooked taste.—*Galaxy for January.*

Influence of the Moon on Vegetation.

Mr. Carbonier, a member of the Acclimatization Society, of Paris, has published the result of some observations on the effect of the moon upon vegetation, which tend to confirm the popular notions on this subject:

It is well known that glass aquariums, placed in the light, soon become invaded by algoid growths, which, in some cases, after a time, pervade the whole of the interior. M. Carbonier, requiring to keep a number of these reservoirs perfectly clean, found that, while in some cases no vegetation appearing for ten days, or even more, in others it was completely developed in two or three days. Watching these phenomena with care for some time, he came to the conviction that the maximum intensity of this vegetation corresponded with the time of the full moon; he found that the increase diminished during the other phases of the moon until it was imperceptible; and, while at full moon the aquariums had to be cleaned every day, after that period twice a week proved sufficient. The water that he used for his acquariums is that of the canal of the Ourcq, (too impure for culinary purposes,) which is open for a long distance, and is remarkable for the number of microscopic germs it contains, very variable in quantity, but considerable at the time of the full moon.

Curious Statistics.

We believe it is the *Evenement* that must be credited with a certain curious study in statistics which does more honor to its love of disseminating knowledge than to its gallantry, though it should be observed that the French journalist adroitly foists his calculation upon an "English savant," in order, doubtless, to give his story a greater appearance of probability with the Paris public. An English savant, then, says the *Evenement*, has lately calculated that a man talks, on an average, three hours a day, at the rate of twenty-nine octavo pages per hour. This would make eighty-seven such pages a day, or about six hundred pages a week—in short, fifty-two bulky volumes a year. With what curious details does the modern science of statistics abound! "Can you tell me, sir," inquired a lout, with singular disrespect for the sex to which we owe our mothers, "if your calculation is equally applicable to women?" "Yes," coldly replies the British professor, "but in that case multiply by ten."—*From "OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP," in Lippincott's Magazine for January.*

The Missouri Legislature.

An adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City at noon on the 7th. After a brief session, during which no important business was done, both Houses adjourned.

Gov. Woodson's message, in addition to what was telegraphed last night, advocates a territorial government for the Indian territory, and urges our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support a bill for that purpose; asks the Legislature to protest against the outrage committed on the people of Louisiana, if not at the instance, at least by the consent of the President of the United States; advocates the immediate improvement of the Mississippi to the great tributaries, and the construction of the Great Western and James River Canals, as means of cheap transportation to the seaboard, and urges the Legislature to memorialize Congress to pass a bill to accomplish this object. The remainder of the message was devoted to State affairs.

Gov. Booth's Thanks.

On the evening succeeding his election to the United States Senate, Governor Booth, of California, was visited by his friends at his residence in Sacramento, and being called upon for a speech, responded as follows:

"I wish my heart was as big as all of yours put together. You do not know how I have leaned on you—on all the people—in every hour of discouragement, calumny and vituperation—and I have had a good many of them—but I never failed to get strength when I touched the heart of the hearts of the people; and when I prove false to them, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. There is no room in my heart for the recollection of any injury I ever received in my life. I trust I may be as true to the people as they have been true to me.'

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Farm, Garden and House.

Corns in Horses.

There are so many horses that suffer acutely from the growth of corns, usually the result of bad shoeing, that the following on this subject by the veterinary editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* will be of advantage to the *Western Rural* readers:

A corn is the consequence of undue pressure applied to that part of the horny sole which fills up the angle of the inflections of the heel—i. e., that which is between the outer crust and the bars.—When the pressure is less violent but long continued, inflammation and extravasation equally result in the vascular secreting sole, whose vessels becoming ruptured pour out a sanguineous fluid, which makes a fresh corn present a bloody spot. This vascular secreting portion of sensitive sole, when once injured in this way, unless immediately relieved, and not again subjected to any pressure whatever until it is perfectly reinstated, takes on a permanently diseased state, and ever after, instead of perfect horn, a morbid tissue of a semi-corneous matter fills up the place, the diseased parts ever after retaining an exquisite sensibility. It is to this that the incurable nature and the great tenderness of corns when pressed on is owing.

Corns are often seen in contracted feet, but in nearly all, the exciting cause is *pressure* derived from the shoe. Corns may ensue even with good shoeing, but with bad shoeing the horse must be fortunate indeed which escapes. The best shoe, suffered to remain on a foot too long, will produce a corn; the bad shoe will produce them in various ways, but in none more certainly than when the heels are made thicker than the toes. The custom of making the seat of the shoe slant or bevel inwards is also productive of corns, by forcing the crust to press on the sensitive sole. Horses with confirmed corns only go well when fresh shod and evenly pared; for as soon as the portion of sole between the bars grow to a level with the surrounding horn, the sensitive sole receives a fresh bruise, and lameness again appears. It is by contemplating this possible termination of corns that the law has wisely considered every horse with this complaint as unsound.

Cutting out the corn (leaving the bar and crust full) at best is only palliative, and what is worse it tends to increase the weakness of the foot and consequent tendency to the disease. We have frequently seen this plan of cutting away the horn followed with avidity, on account of the temporary relief it affords. Such a plan, however, is deceitful, and dictated by fallacious ideas of the nature of the disease; it leaves what may be termed an increased predisposition to it, because it deprives the sensitive parts of the protection of which they stood too much in need. No excision of the horn, we repeat, ought to be resorted to unless there is reason to believe that suppuration has taken place.

The prevailing and accepted definition of corn is an erroneous one, viz., that of its being a bruise between the posterior extremity of the coffin bone above and the hoof below, by which extravasion of blood is said to ensue. It is nothing of the kind; bruising of the sole does happen in the case of flat-footed horses, while their feet are made still flatter by shoeing and bad management. In the cases assumed above, however, we have not the production of that which has received the name of corn. Corns occur to horses with the best of feet, the common cause being the worst of shoeing. The seat of corn is in the laminated structure at the angles of inflection, or, as may be better understood, the extreme point of the heel. They happen in a similar way under fast exertion that a blister does to our heels under hard marches. The echymosis which follow the injury, and which is called a corn, is nothing else than an after-effect, due to gravitation of the blood-stained serum, which is exuded. The corn is a reality; as its name implies, it consists of a horny tumor at the angles above indicated. These tumefactions reach to various proportions, from that of enlargement and increased density to the common horned amini, to their obliteration, and in the place an intruding growth of smooth horn, more dense than part of the hoof normally. This effort of nature to purse out and strengthen, as man imitates and weakens, offers a warning lesson to those who cut and destroy the sole of the hoof. We find that the more it is scraped away, and the external cavity deepened, so, relatively, does the intrusion increase upwards, the tissues and cartilages making way by their becoming absorbed. These baneful conditions protracting too often, lead on to further complications, as suppuration, and finally quittor, or false quarter.

How the Bee Works.

If we hive a natural swarm of bees in an empty hive of such construction that we can observe and closely watch their work, we find that they suspend themselves from the top of the hive, or chamber in which they are placed, in as compact a form as possible, appearing as an inveterate cone; but in reality the true, efficient, active force is composed of bees in the shape of a sphere or ball, the bees forming the inverted base being stationed in that position for the purpose of suspending the true cluster.

By a close observation, we will find that the outside bees of the cluster are not a part of the active force, but form a crust enclosing the active cluster; in fact, they and the suspending bees form a natural hive, inside of which the organized forces are working. By taking a small stick or wire and passing it horizontally and suddenly through the middle of the cluster and letting all below it drop, we can, by looking quickly, see that the solid wall of bees is not exceeding an inch and a half in thickness, while inside it is not all crowded, but that there is a hollow about three inches in diameter, and no more bees inside of it than can work on the new comb structure.

They commence working at the point where the circumference of the hollow sphere touches the top of the hive, by forming a narrow neck of comb, at first not more than three or four cells wide. This they carry down, slowly widening, but rapidly lengthening until they reach a point exactly at the center of the hollow. Here they establish a center at which they work. Cells are built in a circle around this center, and it soon becomes the widest part of the comb; but as it widens and thickens, it gets heavier, and would break down if the stem were not strengthened, so that it is gradually widened until the comb at the center is about three inches wide, when the neck is equally widened.

The edges of the comb now touch the inside of the crust, and the crust recedes. Just at this time two parallel sheets of comb are begun, as before, and are run down opposite the centre. When the first cells on the stem are about one-eighth of an inch deep, the bees begin to place honey in them, and continue to fill them as they are built up until they get within one or two inches of the centre; below that they place more honey.

But as soon as the central cell is one-eighth of an inch deep, the queen lays an egg in it. She then goes around on the opposite side and lays eggs in the three cells that are built from the base of the central one. She then returns and deposits eggs in the six cells surrounding the first one, and continues to keep the cells on both sides filled with eggs as fast as they are ready to receive them, thus establishing the centre of their brood nest at the centre of the comb structure; and when the comb on each side is brought down opposite the centre, she embraces them in her circuit, thus giving her brood-nest a globular form.

The honey-storing bees keep the store-cells above filled with honey down to the brood. As the sheets of the comb are widened they come down lower, and as each additional comb-sheet is built they occupy more of it, thus storing the honey in an arch or dome over the brood. The work thus progresses, and will continue in the same order for twenty-one days, if the space be large enough; at which time the brood-nest attains its full size; for at the expiration of that time the cells in the center first filled with eggs are vacated by the maturing bees, and the queen returns to the center to refill them with eggs; and as they are emptied in the same rotation in which they were filled, she continues to follow them up, going over the same ground every twenty-one days.—*A. L. Adair, in Annals of Bee Culture.*

Agricultural Colleges.

The truth is, that we have few, if any, agricultural colleges, they being simply literary colleges, with more or less of an agricultural attachment. A school of agriculture ought to teach agriculture, as a medical school teaches medicine, or as a law school teaches law. When we have such institutions, properly officered with able, practical men, they will be patronized, and they will turn out farmers—not chemists, civil engineers, doctors or teachers. A writer in an exchange speaking of the agricultural college of his State (Illinois,) shows the tendency of all the schools, under the administration of the men into whose hands they have mostly fallen. He says:

So far as numbers are concerned, the college is a success; but the fact cannot be concealed that the Illinois Industrial University is getting less and less a school 'for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.' Indeed, the present Board of Trustees, contrary to my hopes and expectations, seem less favorable to giving prominence to agricultural teaching than the old board. The new board has put a stop to all experiments in field and garden culture, and they have also by resolution given over the apartment in the new building devoted to agriculture, to the professor of chemistry. And they are moreover discussing the propriety of disposing of the Shorthorns, Herefords, Jerseys, Devons and Ayrshires, heretofore collected at great expense, and of selling the University farm. A strict construction of the terms of the grant of lands made by Congress 'for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' would make the Illinois Industrial University as exclusively an agricultural and mechanical college as West Point is a military school solely devoted to the training of soldiers, or the Navy Academy at Annapolis, for the education of sailors. Indeed, in my mind, it is as much a perversion of the meaning and intent of the grant to suffer any student to enter these industrial colleges but those who honestly intend to follow the pursuits related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, as it would be to allow the benefits of the discipline and training given to the abovenamed national schools, to young men who intended to follow the professions of divinity, law or medicine. Let me say, in conclusion, that the Illinois Industrial University has been three years without a professor of agriculture, that there is no probability the board will engage one at present.—*Boston Cultivator.*

* * *

"Tickets, sir," said a conductor at a railway terminus in the city, to a gentleman who, having been a season ticket holder for some time, believed that his face was so well known that there was no need for him to show his ticket. "My face is my ticket," replied the gentleman, a little annoyed. "Indeed!" said the conductor, displaying a most powerful fist, "well, my orders are to punch all tickets passing onto this platform."

* * *

A young man in Indiana sues his father for loaned money, which the father claims was his own property. The father's counsel, in summing up the case of his client, remarked: "Twice has this prodigal returned to his father's house; twice has he been received with open arms; twice for him has the fatted calf been killed; and now he comes back and wants the old cow."

* * *

Three or four French papers are endeavoring to convince the Government that criminals ought to be drowned instead of executed in the usual way.

Miscellaneous.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Synopsis of the Substitute for the House Bill.

The substitute for the House bill repealing the Bankruptcy act was recommended by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the 5th inst. The first section provides that the Court, upon sufficient cause, shall take possession of the property and carry on the business of the debtor, when in its judgment the interest of the estate, as well as of the creditors, shall be promoted thereby, but not for a longer period than nine months from the time the debtor is declared a bankrupt.

The second section authorizes the assignee to sell the property of a bankrupt, real or personal, at auction, in such a manner as will produce the greatest amount with the least expense; the Court to have supervisory power over such sale, and at its discretion may order real estate sold, one-fourth cash, the balance in three equal annual payments, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, not more than six months between any two payments, and properly secured. Any assignee failing in or neglecting to faithfully discharge his duties, shall be subjected to fine and imprisonment.

Section 3 adds to section 26 the words, "In all causes arising under this act, the alleged bankrupt and any party thereto shall be deemed competent witness."

Section 4 provides that in cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy the provisions of law requiring the payment of any portion of indebtedness, or the consent of a portion of the creditors as a condition of discharge, shall not apply; but a complete discharge, if otherwise entitled thereto, shall be given in all cases.

Section 5 provides that in cases of in voluntary bankruptcy the term of four months mentioned in section 35 of the old law, shall be changed to two months. This provision not to take effect for two months after its adoption, and the period six months therein named, changed to three months, to take effect three months after the adoption of this act.

Sec. 6. That Section 35 of said act be and the same is hereby amended as follows: First, after the word "and" in line 11 insert the word "knowing." Secondly, after the word "attachment" in same line, insert the words, "sequestration seizure." Thirdly, after the word "and" in line 29, insert the word "knowing."

Section 7 alters section 39 of the old law, providing that any absconding debtors or debtor transferring his property with intent to defraud his creditors may be declared a bankrupt on the petition of one-fourth in number of his creditors, whose claims aggregate one-third his total indebtedness, provided petition is brought within six months after such act of bankruptcy is committed. "This provision shall apply to such cases as are begun since 1873 prior to the passage of this act, as well as hereafter. And in all cases commenced since said 1873, and prior to the passage of this act, as well as to those commenced hereafter, the court shall ascertain, upon reasonable notice to creditors, whether one-fourth in number and one-third in amount thereof as aforesaid have petitioned that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt, and if it shall appear that such number and amount have not so petitioned, the court shall grant a reasonable time, not exceeding in the cases heretofore commenced of 20 days, and in cases hereafter commenced, five days, within which other creditors may join in such petition, and if after the expiration of such time set, a limited number and amount shall comply with the requirements of this section, the matter of bankruptcy may proceed; but if after the expiration of such a limited time, such a number and amount shall not answer the requirements of this section, proceedings shall be dismissed, and in cases hereafter commenced, with costs, and if such a person shall be adjudged a bankrupt, the assignee may recover back the money or property so paid, conveyed, sold, assigned or transferred contrary to this act; provided, that the person receiving such payment or conveyance has a reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was solvent, and knew that fraud on this act was intended. Such person, if a creditor, shall not in cases of actual fraud on his part be allowed to prove for more than a moiety of his debt; and this limitation on the proof of debts shall apply to the cases of voluntary as well as involuntary bankruptcy; and the petition of creditors under this section may be sufficient, verified by the oaths of the first five signers thereof, if so many there be."

Section 9 alters section 41 so as to provide in case satisfaction is given to creditors, that proceedings can be stopped by the consent of the court, after a proper investigation.

Section 10 provides that in all cases now pending, as well as hereafter instituted, whether adjudication in bankruptcy shall have been had or not. A majority of the creditors after due notice of the meeting, under the direction of the Court, may accept the terms of composition proposed by the debtor in full of satisfaction, the resolution of acceptance to be binding upon the signatures of the majority in number and three-fourths the value of the debts represented at such a meeting, after said resolution has been recorded in calculating a majority. For the purposes of a composition under this section, creditors whose debts amount to sums not exceeding $50 shall be reckoned in a majority in value, but not in a majority in number, and the value of the debts of secured creditors above the amount of such security, to be determined by Court, shall, as nearly as circumstances admit, be estimated in the same way; and creditors whose debts are fully secured shall not be enabled to vote upon or to sign such a resolution, without first relinquishing such security for the benefit of the estate. Any mistake made inadvertently by a debtor in a statement of his debts, may be corrected on reasonable notice, and with the consent of a general meeting of the creditors. Every such composition shall be subject to the priorities declared in said act, to provide for a *pro rata* payment or satisfaction in money to the creditor of such debtor, in proportion to the amount of their unsettled debts, or their debts in respect to which any such security shall have been duly surrendered and given up. The provisions of any composition made in pursuance of this section may be enforced by the Court. If it shall at any time appear to Court, on notice of satisfactory evidence and hearing, that a composition under this section cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditor or to the debtor, the Court may refuse to accept and confirm such composition, or may set the same aside; and in either case the debtor shall be proceeded with as a bankrupt, in conformity with the provisions of the law; and proceedings may be had accordingly, and the time during which such composition shall have been in force shall not in such case be computed in calculating the periods of time presented by said act. The composition shall not be pending upon nor effect the rights of unrepresented creditors."

Section 11 provides that from and after the passage of this act, fees, commissions, charges, and all allowances excepting actual and necessary disbursements to be made by officers, agents, Marshals, Messengers, Assignees, and Registers, in cases of bankruptcy, shall be reduced one-half, provided that this section shall be and remain in force until the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall make and promulgate new rules and regulations in respect to matters aforesaid under the powers conferred upon them by Section 10 and 47 of said act and no longer; and said Justices shall have the power under said Section, by general regulations, to simplify and consolidate the duties, so far as in their judgment will conduce to the benefit of the creditors, the Register, Assignee, Marshal, and to the end that prolixity, delay, and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

RAILROADS IN CONGRESS.

The Bill Agreed Upon by the House Committee on Railroads.

During the Congressional Holiday recess, the House Committee on Railways and Canals, of which General Sherwood is a member, were busily engaged in preparing a bill for the regulation of Railroads, and the following is a synopsis of the chief provisions of the bill agreed upon:

Section 1 declares that each and every line of railroad in the Union shall be regarded as employed in commerce among the several States.

"Sec. 2. No such company, corporation, or persons operating a line of railroad shall charge, collect, or demand, or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freight, to be fixed as hereinafter provided. Parties violating the law shall be held liable for extortion."

Section 3 provides for the appointment by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, of a board of nine railroad commissioners, one of whom shall be a resident of each of the Judicial Circuits of the United States. Such Commissioners are prohibited from being interested in any manner in the stock or property of any transportation company.

Section 4 fixes the compensation of such commissioners and traveling expenses.

Section 5, which comprises the main features of the bill, is as follows: "Said board of Railroad Commissioners shall institute a thorough investigation and inquiry into the rates of toll and the compensation charged for transporting freight and passengers over all such lines of Railroads as are herein described and designated, and into the reasonableness thereof, and shall, as soon as practicable after such investigation and inquiry, prepare for the owners or operators of such lines, except such as may be omitted as hereafter provided, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and cars on or over said lines. Said schedules shall be duly authenticated by said Board of Commissioners, and shall be printed and kept posted up in each of the offices and depots of such Railroad company, corporation, or person. Each Commissioner shall certify under his hand a printed or written copy of every schedule, and of every amendment to or revision of any schedule affecting any line of Railroad extending into his circuit, and cause the same to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for his circuit, as soon as possible after the completion of such schedule, or of such amendment or revision; and such official copy, when so filed, shall be received and held in all courts as conclusive evidence of said schedules, whether original, amended, or revised, and all things therein contained, and copies of the same, duly certified from said Circuit Clerk's office, shall be received and read as evidence in any trial in any court to the same extent as the original on file, and from and after the filing of such original amendment or revised schedules in the Clerk's office, the railroad company and all others interested therein shall be deemed affected by the notice thereof, and of the contents of the same, for the purpose of preventing any investigation under this act; and for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing such reasonable maximum rate of charges, said board shall have the power to administer oaths, to take testimony of witnesses, and to send for persons and papers, and to require the production before them of books, records, and papers; and for this purpose they may issue processes which shall be served by any Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the United States; and in case any person summoned to appear as a witness before said board shall fail or refuse to appear, or if any person required by said board to produce before them any books, papers, or records in his possession shall fail or refuse to produce the same, it shall be the duty of the board forthwith to report the fact to the nearest Judge of the District or Circuit Court of the United States, who shall hear the matter summarily, whether in term time or vacation, and shall make such order in the premises as may be deemed proper to compel such person to appear before said board, and answer all proper questions and produce all proper books or records in his possession required by said board to be by him produced, and which, in the judgment of the Court, are proper evidence to be considered by said board, and such Judge may enforce his orders, and punish disobedience thereto as cases of contempt. Said commissioners may from time to time, and so often as circumstances may require, change and revise said schedules, and shall give notice of such changes or revision in the same manner as hereinbefore provided. The schedules aforesaid shall not be deemed invalid on account of any failure of the Commissioners preparing the same to include therein all and every article or class of freight, but shall be held to be good and valid as to all articles or classes which are included or embraced therein. But it shall be the duty of such Commissioners, whenever it comes to their knowledge that any article or class of freight has been omitted from any such schedule, to amend the same as soon as practicable by adding any such omitted articles or class; provided, that if said Board of Railroad Commissioners shall, after inquiry and investigation, be of the opinion that the charges of any one of the lines of railroad described herein are already fair and reasonable, they may omit to prepare a schedule for such line; but such omission shall only continue so long as the charges on such line shall continue to be fair and reasonable."

The remainder of the bill provides for the machinery by which the provisions of section five shall be carried out, prescribes the penalties, places of meeting, appointment of Secretary, &c.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

A Partial List of the Deaths of Distinguished Persons During the Year.

The following is a list of persons eminent in various capacities or relations and of extended fame, who died during 1873:

January 9—Napoleon III., at Chiselhurst.

January 16—Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt, journalist and temperance advocate, in New York.

January 21—Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, in Boston.

January 23—Hon. Wm. Cassiday, editor of the Albany *Argus*, and a prominent politician.

February 1—Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury.

February 8—Caroline Augusta, Empress of Austria. Gen. John W. Geary, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

February 26—Countess Guicciola, at Rome. She was famous by reason of her association and intimacy with Lord Byron:

March 27—Hon. James Dixon, U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

March 31—Chas. M. Barras, the author of the "Black Crook."

April 11—Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas were shot and killed by the Modocs at the Lava Beds.

April 18—Commodore Jas. M. Watson, U. S. N.

April 27—Com. John H. Aulick, U. S. N. Baron Liebig, the eminent German chemist.

April 28—Bishop McIlvaine, at Florence, Italy.

April 30—Hon. James Brooks, member of Congress, and one of the editors and publishers of the New York *Express.*

May 6—Gen. Jose Antonio Paez, in New York. He was at one time a distinguished citizen and soldier of Venezuela. James L. Orr, American Minister to Russia, at St. Petersburg.

May 7—Hon Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, in New York

May 8—John Stuart Mill, the eminent English philosopher. Oakes Ames.

May 24—James M. Wallack, the actor.

June 20—Horace F. Clark, President of the Erie Railway Company.

June 21—Lewis Tappan, the distinguished abolitionist.

June 27—Hiram Powers, the eminent American sculptor, at Florence, Italy.

August 10—Rev. Dr. R. S Storrs, at Braintree, Mass.

September 11—Gen. E. McCook assassinated at Yankton, Dakota, by P. P. Wintermute.

September 28—Louise Muhlbach, the German novel writer.

September 29—Admiral John A. Winslow, who commanded the Kearsage when she sunk the Alabama.

October 1—Sir Edward Landseer, the celebrated animal painter.

October 25—John C. Heenan.

November 5—Gen. W. J. Hardee, Laura Keene, the actress.

November 27—Hon. Richard Yates, ex-United States Senator from Illinois.

December 13—Samuel Nelson, ex-Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

December 14—Prof. Louis Agassiz, the eminent scientist.

A Washington Romance.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Graphic.]

A beautiful young widow appears in society this winter, whose story is very romantic. Three years ago one of the belles of Washington was a lovely girl, who passed the most of the season, (her first in society) with Mrs. Admiral Lee. Miss Bessie Beale had many admirers, and soon it was known that Mr. Sturtevant, of New York, was the favored suitor, and in the spring it was announced that a brilliant wedding the next autumn would seal the happiness of the young lovers. But in July there was a grand denouement. Mr. Sturtevant disappeared from a "Sound" boat on its way to Newport, and the supposition was, and still is, that he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Immediately after the announcement, which, of course, caused great consternation, society was still further amazed by the publication of a notice of the marriage in June, in Baltimore, of Mr. Sturtevant and Miss Beale. It seems that the young people, with the consent of the bride's mother, were privately married; but the express stipulation was agreed upon that no public announcement should be made until the time previously fixed for the wedding in October, and that the bride should remain with her parents until that time, and continue to receive visits from the groom just as she had done before. The marriage was duly proven, the certificate being in regular form, and the young widow, the period of whose wifehood was comprised in the brief time necessary to perform the marriage ceremony, succeeded to her late husband's property. This is one of the romances of real life which is indeed stranger than fiction.

Another strange story from the "thick of life" is that of an early marriage in Trinity Chapel, New York, witnessed only by the family of the officiating clergyman, when the groom took the name of a prominent officer in the navy, who was afterward discovered to be at that time in China. The clergyman and his family were thoroughly deceived, and only discovered the fact when too late. Nothing has ever been heard of the high contracting parties of the 6 A. M marriage.

Aged 178 Years.

The Anglo-Brazilian *Times* claims the acquaintance of a living Brazilian who was born on the 29th of May, 1695, and is consequently in his 178th year. Don Jose Martins Coutinho is, we are assured, still in possession of his mental faculties, and the only bodily ailment he complains of is "stiffness in the leg joints," which in a gentleman of his years is hardly to be wondered at. In his youth, Coutinho fought as a soldier in Pernambuco against the Dutch, and remembers the most notable facts in the reign of Don John V., Don Jose, and Donna Maria I. It is added that he can count 123 grand children, 88 great-grand-children, 23 great-great-grand-children, and 20 great-great-great-grand-children, which is, perhaps, the least astonishing part of the story.

GOSSIP.

The greatest bet that was ever made—The alphabet.

It cost Uncle Sam only six million dollars to double up his fists at Spain.

Economy in fuel is urged very generally throughout England this winter.

The old-fashioned open fire places, with iron dogs, are being largely introduced into the houses of Iowa City.

"Say, Sambo, did you eber see de Catskill Mountains?" "No, I neber did; but I have seen dem kill mice." "Yaw, yaw."

A great drinker being at a table they offered him grapes at dessert. "Thank you," said he, pushing away the plate, "I don't take my wine in pills."

According to Dr Livingstone, the Victoria falls on the Zambesi are 600 feet wider than the combined Falls of Niagara. Their native name is Mosiatunya.

The Secretary of the Great Eastern Steamship Company has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for defrauding the Company of more than $200,000.

No females over thirty years old are hereafter to be forwarded to Salt Lake City by the Mormon missionaries. "Bring 'em young," says Brigham Young.

Shipbuilding is becoming an important interest of the Pacific coast. Twenty-five sea-going vessels with a total capacity of 5,000 tons have been built at Coos Bay, Oregon.

Patronizing Husbandry pays. The National Grange has a bank balance of $50,000, and purposes investing $40,000 more in United States Registered bonds. This looks like business.

The Blue Grass regions of Kentucky lie across the middle of the State, and contain some 12,000 or 15,000 square miles, or about one-third of the State, and include about twenty counties.

Women are elected members of many School Boards in England. At the election in Brighton, the second week of December, Miss Ricketts had more votes than any of the other successful candidates.

The man who wanted to take another person apart when he had something to say to him, asked for the private car of a friend, and was told that privateering was illegal.

* * *

The young women of the island of Java have a rather curious way of informing the young men that they are desirous of entering the matrimonial state. Some years ago our country lasses were supposed to express a willingness to encumber themselves with husbands when they adorned their temples with a kind of curls called beau-catchers, or when they wore a narrow ribbon around the neck with streamers floating behind, which bore the appellation of follow-me-lads. But the Javanese beauties go to no such toilet trouble or decorative expense. When they become weary of maiden meditation, and no longer care to be fancy free, they declare the gracious condition of their hearts by placing an empty flower-pot on the portico roof.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Sirup.

TO THE LADIES—In the numerous disorders peculiar to your sex you will find Scovill's Blood and Liver Sirup the greatest blessing of the age. It will cure chlorosis, leucorrhœa, suppression, and irregularity of the catamenia. It will cleanse the blood from impurities, give firmness and plumpness to the flesh, free the skin from pimples, blotches, and eruptions of every kind, and give freshness and the bloom of health to the complexion.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam.

For consumptives a remedy containing opium in any form is not only delusive, but highly prejudicial. While it may give temporary ease, it does not heal, and at the same time it impairs the appetite, disorders the stomach, interferes with digestion, and constipates the bowels. Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is entirely free from opium, and can be taken any length of time without injury to the digestive organs. It subdues the cough and other symptoms, not by deadening sensation, but by its healing, curative virtues acting upon the diseased membranes and structure of the lungs.

THE Superior Hay Spreader cannot be Surpassed for Workmanship, Durability and Lightness of Draft.

CHILES' TONIC ELIXIR

Is a perfect Renewer of Strength and will effectually cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Female Weakness, Whites, etc., and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels, when everything else has failed. Very pleasant to the taste, and speedy in its effect. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Sent to any part of United States, securely packed, by express on receipt of price. My Treatise on Chronic Disease, free. Address DR. EDWARD CHILES, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Sold by all Druggists.

LOST ENERGY RESTORED

Despondency grief, anxiety of mind, defective memory, bashfulness, weakness of mind and body, all troubles caused by Nervous Debility, speedily cured, by the only known and sure remedy, used at the old Western Medical Institute, 132 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O. No pay required of responsible persons until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

"WE would not sell our Superior Hay Spreader for one times its cost if we could not obtain another."

SEND 25 cents to MARK'S WEEKLY, Chesking, O., for a copy and the 2 Chromos.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York.

SEND TO LOCKE & JONES, TOLEDO, OHIO 25 CENTS, AND GET Locke's National Monthly Monthly, It will contain a splendid story by D. R. LOCKE, entitled "JOHN DUNCAN'S WIDOW." SEND FOR IT.

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New Double Barrelled Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Snap and Positive Action, with patent Joint Check, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness; celebrated Remington Rifles—adopted by nine different governments and renowned throughout the world for military, hunting and target purposes; Pistols, Rifle Canes, Metallic Cartridges, &c.

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782 Prizes amounting to..........$450,000
1 Prize of.......... 100,000
1 Prize of.......... 50,000
1 Prize of.......... 25,000
1 Prize of.......... 10,000
2 Prizes of $5,000 each.......... 10,000
10 Prizes of $1,000 each.......... 10,000
80 Prizes of $500 each.......... 44,500
655 Prizes of $300 each.......... 196,500
Circulars with full information sent free. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty St., New York.

C. H. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. Endorsed and prescribed by all the leading physicians throughout the country, as being the greatest Antacid yet presented to the medical public. It immediately and certainly relieves HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, AND HEADACHES, caused by superacidity of the stomach or bowels. Its action as a laxative for children is superior to any other preparation, requiring no persuasion to induce them to take it, and is peculiarly adapted to females during pregnancy. A positive prevention against the food of infants souring on the stomach. For sale by all druggists. DANIELL & CO., 58 Cedar Street, New York, General Agents. FOR SALE BY PLAIN, WILLIAMS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

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TO THE LADIES.—A 32 page book, containing answers to questions of great importance, sent free for two stamps. Address Mrs. H. Metzger, Hanover, Pa.

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$1,000 PER WEEK can be made by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address. B. F. CHAMER, Jersey City, N. J.

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1 prize of..... $50,000 | 500 prizes of... $100
1 prize of..... 13,450 | 9 prizes of.... 1,000
1 prize of..... 10,000 | 9 prizes of.... 500
1 prize of..... 7,500 | 9 prizes of.... 300
4 prizes of..... 5,000 | 9 prizes of.... 250
4 prizes of..... 2,500 | 38 prizes of.... 200
20 prizes of..... 1,000 | 38 prizes of.... 150
20 prizes of..... 500 | 180 prizes of.... 100
40 prizes of..... 250 | 5,000 prizes of.... 10

Tickets, $10; Half do, $5; Quarters, $2.50. Our lotteries are chartered by the State are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners. The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets. We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874. Remit by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address, MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Post Office Box, 2446. St. Louis, Mo.

INCOPORATED 1850. Twenty-Fourth Annual Report OF THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company IN THE City of New York. JANUARY 1, 1874. Office, 261, 262 & 263, Broadway CORNER WARREN ST.

Amount of net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1873 ..... $3,940,999 84
Receipts.
From premiums $1,148,624 92
From interest ..... 262,104 52—1,410,729 44
$5,351,729 28
Disbursements.
Taxes $15,961 12
Reinsurance 24,879 93
Adjustment of assets to actual values 30,884 28
Dividends, and payments to policy holders $317,679 55
Claims by death 245,959 07
Endowm't claims 2,110 00
Surrendered policies 158,443 73
Surrendered additions to policies ..... 73,154 92—797,347 87
Expenses.
Commissions $133,484 81
Advertising, printing, &c 45,845 01
Medical fees 11,298 67
Salaries 38,608 23
Rent and all other expenses ..... 38,926 28—$267,843-1, 31,843
$4,[illegible]
Assets.
Cash in bank and Trust Co. $179,125 54
Cash in Company's office 381 83
Bonds and mortgages 2,764,340 52
New York City and County securities 468,439 00
Brooklyn securities 201,150 00
Loans on policies actually in force 224,893 98
U. S. bonds 78,035 88
Temporary loans on U. S. bonds, &c. 101,450
Agents' balances secured 15,617 58
Net deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums 107,162 43
Net premiums in course of collection 54,992 86
Interest secured ..... 43,218 26—4,218,813
Liabilities.
Reinsurance reserve, 4 per cent actuaries $3,345,767 00
Dividend additions, 4 per ct actuaries 101,541 00
Claims in course of settlement 112,750 00
Premiums due in 1874, and future years, paid in advance 31,544 24
Reserve on policies lapsed and liable for surrender and restoration ..... 15,779 00—3,580,370 22
Surplus as regards policy holders, 4 per cent. basis $630,443 45

From the undivided Four per cent. Reserve Surplus a Dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of the next annual premium after March 4, 1874, to each participating policy proportioned to its contribution to surplus. Estimated by the New York State standard of valuation and that recommended by the Insurance Convention, the surplus of the Company would be increased $285,000, making a total surplus of $917,443 45, calculating by that standard.

Policies. Insuring.
In force Jan. 1, 1873 ..... 10,101 $22,374,378
In force Dec. 31, 1873 ..... 10,163 $3,[illegible]

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Assistant Secretary.
WM. D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Cashier.
ALBERT H. BUCK, M. D., Medical Examiner

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189928A

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Appropriations finally disposed of the army appropriation bill, and reduced the revised estimate over $4,000,000.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Caleb Cushing, Minister to Spain; Charles F. Ricks, Postmaster at Massillon, Ohio.

The House Committee on Appropriation has cut down the Navy estimates $3,000,000. The bill agreed upon for the support of that branch of the public service now aggregates $16,387,000 apart from $4,000,000 heretofore appropriated.

The Cabinet session on the 6th was attended by all the members, and lasted about two hours. The condition of affairs in Spain was under consideration, and several dispatches from Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish were read. They contain no matters of interest not already published. The opinion in official and diplomatic circles is that the Spanish Republic is practically at an end.

The following is the letter of Attorney-General Williams requesting the withdrawal of his nomination:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, January 7, 1874.

To the President:

SIR—You were kind enough, without my solicitation or any knowledge on my part that you contemplated such a thing, to nominate me for Chief Justice of the United States. Since that time the flood-gates of calumny in all directions have been opened upon me. My abilities have been disparaged and my integrity brought into question; and it seems to me that a public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created which might embarrass your administration, perhaps impair my usefulness upon the bench. With a perfect consciousness that I have performed with clean hands and upright purpose all the duties of the various public offices to which I have been called, and trusting time and a just public, when better informed, for my vindication, I respectfully ask you to withdraw my nomination for Chief Justice. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

The message of the President to the Senate withdrawing the nomination of George H. Williams, to be Chief Justice, states that it is done at his own request. Mr. Williams remains in office as Attorney General. The nomination of Col. Bristow for that position is consequently withdrawn.

Several members of the Appropriation Committee think the estimates will be brought down about $10,000,000. This will not be sufficient to bring the expenditures within the accounts for the next fiscal year only, therefore some measures of Treasury relief will be necessary.

The President has nominated Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice occasioned much surprise in all quarters, and was a matter of astonishment to himself, as he had made arrangements to leave this country on the 24th for Madrid. When Gen. Babcock appeared in the Senate, announcing a message from the President in writing, every eye was turned upon him, as it was generally believed the package he held in his hand contained the nomination of Chief Justice. Senator Conkling, who sits near the middle aisle, intercepted the messenger on the way to the desk, and taking the list of nominations from him, hurriedly glanced over them, and exclaimed in a tone loud enough to be heard in the galleries, "Chief Justice." At this a large number of Senators jumped from their seats, and gathered about him. In a moment the name of Caleb Cushing was audibly whispered from Senator to Senator on the floor. Senator Thurman remained in animated conversation with Mr. Conkling some time. Senators Sumner and Boutwell had their heads together, and the unusual hum of conversation on the floor indicated that the nomination was the cause of quite a sensation, in view of the reports heretofore prevalent as to the nomination of Senator Morton for the Chief Justiceship. It is proper to say that he was neither consulted nor tendered the appointment.

The Secretary of War was again before the House Military Committee on Friday, in further explanation of his views on the proposed reduction of the rank and file of the army. He agrees with Gen. Sherman and other high military authorities in deeming any such reduction unwise, and contrary to the interest of true economy.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is much encouraged by the receipts of his bureau so far this month. They are $3,-[illegible]0,000, and the prospect is they will soon be restored to what they were before the late panic.

The Trustees of the Washington National Monument Fund, at a meeting on Friday, appointed a committee to take charge of the interests of the Association before Congress, with a view to immediate action on the House report of 1872, in which an appropriation of $200,000 was made to aid in the completion of the monument.

Caleb Cushing was congratulated by a large number of friends, on the 10th, on his nomination for Chief Justice. The General said he had no intimation of the President's intention until his name was sent to the Senate. He was reticent on the subject of his confirmation, but was assured of it by several prominent gentlemen who called.

The Government of Italy has notified our Government that the edict of Cardinal Pacca, forbidding, under severe penalties, the exportation of works of art from Rome without permission of the Government, is still in force.

The President has appointed Conrad R. Geary and Stephen P. Lee, of Oregon, and George H. Hurlbut, of Illinois, Commissioners to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad from near Fennings to Tacoma, Washington Territory.

The United States Naval Court on the 9th, examined Captain Whitney, to whom the Virginius was delivered at Bahia Honda, Lieutenant Marix, who commanded her from Bahia Honda to Tortugas, and Engineer Harris, who inspected her at the latter place. The object of the investigation was to ascertain the immediate and remote cause of the sinking of the vessel. Captain Whitney testified that when he took charge of the steamer there was no appearance of any leaks. He considered her in condition to make the voyage to New York in fair weather, and in convoy of the Ossipee. Ensign Calhoun, who was on board the Virginius, testifies that considerable exertion was necessary to keep the vessel clear of water from her start from Tortugas. On December 23, signalled the Ossipee, "Can go no farther north dock at Charleston." On December 24, the chief engineer of the Ossipee went on board the Virginius to inspect her boilers, the crown sheet of the boiler having collapsed, and the same day the Ossipee signalled: "We will continue upcoast." Her course was then changed to the northeast. The remainder of the testimony confirms the previous dispatches.

THE EAST.

George W. Smith, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Mississippi, indicted on the charge of embezzling $35,000 of Government money, is under arrest in New York, and will be taken in a day or two to Mississippi.

A cable dispatch states that Stephen Raymond, the fugitive forger of the New York Central Railway bond notoriety, has been arrested in London and is held for extradition.

Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, has received his infernal machine in the shape of the following notice: "Beware! January 10, 1874." Captain Leary is hunting for the author.

A memorial is being circulated for signatures among the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Co., for a reduction of the capital stock to $30,000,000 by the purchase of the requisite amount of stock in the market, and the issue to represent the aforesaid of a surplus by private distribution among the stockholders of $15,000,000 of 7 per cent income bonds, interest payable quarterly, with a moderate provision for a sinking fund for their gradual retirement.

Dispatches state that at Harrisburg the State Grange of Pennsylvania closed its three days' session Jan. 9th, after appointing Deputies to establish subordinate Granges. The next annual session is to be held in Williamsport.

The officers of the Spanish war steamer Arapiles have been entertained at dinner at Delmonico's by the Spanish residents of New York. It is said that the action of Admiral Polo was denounced in the speeches.

Hon. Edward Solomon, ex-Governor of Mississippi, appeared in the Supreme Court of New York for Baron Von Rhoden, of Berlin, and made an argument on motion, preliminary to asking the Court to set aside the decree of divorce obtained by his wife, popularly known as Madame Pauline Lucca. The case is made complicated, owing to the fact that Madame Lucca was married to one Von Wolhoffen soon after she obtained the decree of divorce from Baron Von Rhoden. The Baron says he and his wife lived happily together until Von Wolhoffen, who was wounded about the same time as himself, in the Franco-Prussian war, came to his house.

A Pottsville, Pa., special says the miners rejected the proposition of operators to reduce wages on the sliding scale, going as low as $2 25, and 900 miners of that region alone are idle, and all great coal operations stopped. The miners will not, under any circumstances, submit to the proposition of the operators, and unless the latter recede there will be a prolonged struggle. The miners of Columbia and Northumberland counties are affected directly by this action of the Schuylkill men, and all the region indirectly. They will be heard from on Monday, and then the whole region will have suspended within a few days.

Captain Gill, for a number of years a deputy tax collector in Brooklyn, and heretofore beyond reproach, has been arrested and held in $10,000 bail on a charge of embezzlement. The amount is not stated. Gill insists that he is not guilty.

Governor Washburne delivered his message to the Massachusetts Legislature on the 8th. The commercial and industrial interests of the Commonwealth are represented as prosperous. The amount of the present funded debt of the State is $29,477,804. The Governor favor the enactment of a 10 hour law.

The proposed labor demonstration at Union Square, New York, Thursday morning, proved a failure. Not more than 500 men appeared about the Square, and they were gathered in little groups. No one appearing to organize a meeting, and a somewhat heavy rain prevailing, the men soon scattered.

A continuous storm has caused land slides on the Poughkeepsie & Eastern and Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, and washed away the Hudson River Railroad bridge south of Croton, delaying the early morning train from New York.

The contempt proceedings against ex-Sheriff Brennan, of New York, in relation to Genet's escape, came up before Justice Daniels on the 8th inst. After an argument by the counsel, Judge Daniels reviewed the case, and said that the language of the commitment was so unequivocal that the Court could not resist the inference that there was a design by the Sheriff and his Deputy, Shields, not to execute their duty, and the case was one which called for punishment. Public officers must obey orders, or the Courts would be powerless. The Court then inflicted the highest penalty allowed by the statute, $250 fine each, and 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail.

THE WEST.

The St. Louis Republican of Jan. 6th, has a special from Topeka, Ks., which says the case of the State versus Senator Pomeroy for the bribery of Senator York, was called in the County Court on that day. The defendant was not present and his counsel asked for a further continuance, which was refused, and Pomeroy's bail, twenty thousand dollars, was ordered forfeited with the understanding, however, that if the defendant appeared for trial during the present month, the order for forfeiture would be rescinded. It is believed here that Pomeroy will never be tried, but as the case stands it puts him in the position of a criminal at large without bail and liable to arrest at any time.

The case of David A. Gage, the defaulting Chicago Treasurer, was presented to the Grand Jury in the Criminal Court on the 6th, and the examination of witnesses commenced. Among the witnesses are ex-Comptroller Burley, ex-Mayor Bond, Comptroller Hayes, City Treasurer O'Hara, and a number of Aldermen and ex-Aldermen.

At the annual election of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Company, and of the Road from Dubuque to Clinton, the following Directors were chosen: J. K. Graves, J. M. Joy, J. M. Walker, J. A. Rhomberg, Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunnewell, J. W. Brooks, Sydney Bartlett, S. A. Burleham. J. K. Graves was again elected President of the two Roads, and other officers as last year.

David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for embezzlement and perjury, personally appeared before Judge Rogers, of the Criminal Court, and gave the required bonds, $110,000, for his appearance for trial whenever summoned. The bonds were signed by seven responsible sureties.

A large meeting of members of the Kansas Bar was held on the 7th at Topeka, to consider the matter of recommending a successor to United States District Judge Delahay. After considerable discussion it was voted to be unadvisable to make any recommendation. It is understood that a considerable majority of the meeting were in favor of the appointment of Hon. A. H. Norton, of Atchison.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade has appointed A. T. Goshorn and William Resor, delegates to the National Board of Trade, vice Thomas G. Smith and Gazzam Gano, resigned. The Board also passed resolutions favoring a Bankrupt law somewhat like Section 43 of the old law, permitting creditors to the amount of a majority of indebtedness to force a debtor into bankruptcy, and settle his affairs through a trustee, without resort to the Court.

A dispatch has been received that the city of Helena, Montana, was almost wholly destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. The loss is not stated.

In the First Judicial District, of Utah, the petit jury has been discharged until the third Monday in February, on account of there being no prosecuting officer.

It is generally reported that a rich strike has been made in the Emma mine, Utah, which shows a large amount of valuable ore.

A meeting was held at Salt Lake on the 9th, for the purpose of memorializing Congress for a branch mint and a geological survey of the territory.

In the Illinois Senate, on the 9th, sundry bills were introduced, and the resolution of Mr. Crewas, instructing the members of Congress to vote for a repeal of the bankrupt law was adopted. The afternoon was occupied with bills on the first reading. In the House Mr. Casserly offered a resolution requesting Illinois members of Congress to use their influence to insure the passage of a law regulating inter-State rates of freights on railroad trains, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Resolutions.

A collision between two freight trains on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad on Thursday night near Union City, demolished the locomotives and several cars, and injured seven men, two of whom have died.

A resolution passed the Missouri House on the 9th, condemning in the most severe terms the President and every member of the Forty-Second Congress who voted for or took back pay, and demanding that no Democrat who had engaged in it from Missouri should be elevated to any office of trust or profit. During the discussion Governor Woodson was condemned for the appointment of Gen. F. P. Blair as State Superintendent of Insurance, and the Democrats were condemned for voting for Fernando Wood for Speaker. The vote on the passage of the resolution was 102 yeas to 14 nays.

THE SOUTH.

The Times Austin, Texas, special says: The Supreme Court after several days discussion on a test case, has just decided that the law under which the late general election is held is unconstitutional. The following is a section of the new constitution which the Republicans have violated: By the election act of the last legislature all elections for State, district and county officers shall be held at the county seats of the several counties until otherwise ordered by law, and that the polls shall be open for four days, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the evening of each day. The election act ordered the polls to be kept open for one day only.

Hon. John B. Thompson, died at his home in Harrodsburg, Ky., on the 8th, aged 64. He was a member of Congress from the Third Kentucky District, in 1840, and several successful terms. In 1851 he beat Hon. Robert Wyckliffe for Lieutenant Governor after a memorable and brilliant contest. In the same year he was elected United States Senator, and in the first term made his celebrated speech on Cuba. Since his retirement he has been practicing his profession at Harrodsburg.

Three Indians and one white man have been sentenced to be hung at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 3d of April, for murders committed in the Indian country.

Letters from Sebastian county, Ark., state that on Monday last the Board of Supervisors met at Greenwood, the county seat. The sheriff presented his bonds as collector for the county, and as he did so, two pistols, laying them down on the table, and telling the court they dared not reject his bond; whereupon the court adjourned until Wednesday. A warrant was obtained from a justice of the peace for the arrest of the sheriff, and placed in the hands of a constable to serve, who summoned a posse of fifty men to assist in effecting the arrest. Nothing has yet been heard from them, but serious trouble is expected.

The Congressional Durell Committee have concluded their investigation, and left Jan. 10th for Washington.

The McEnery Legislature on the 10th inst. adopted a resolution authorizing all the members who may see fit to do so, to absent themselves until such time as the Legislature shall not be prevented by Federal authority from proceeding with its legitimate business.

In the Kellogg Legislature the funding scheme recommended by Gov. Kellogg, with the concurrence of the Chamber of Commerce, passed the Senate on the 10th inst. by a large majority. The bill provides for the funding at the option of the holder, at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar of all outstanding indebtedness of the State, in new consolidated State bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, the exchange to be made in New York and Europe, through agencies to be appointed. A tax of five and a half mills is to be annually levied to meet the interest on the new bonds, without further appropriation. The total taxation for all State purposes is limited to twelve and a half mills, and the debt is limited to the amount of consolidation. All existing contingent liabilities of the State are repealed. The constitutional ratifying provisions of this act were unanimously adopted by the Senate. The bill is expected to pass the House.

A bill was introduced in the State (Kentucky) Legislature on the 10th, to suppress disorders in the State. It embraces practically all the recommendations contained in the Governor's recent message on the subject. It provides for the appointment of a Special Commissioner, with power to hold examining Courts in sections infested with lawless bands, where the constituted authorities are powerless to suppress them. The bill, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

A caucus of members of the Legislature who are also Grangers, was held at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 10th. It is understood that they resolved to demand retrenchment and reform in all Departments of State Government; declare that the Railroads have no vested rights, and that corporations must submit to the same laws that govern individuals; that the National Bank law should be repealed; that the Government should issue its own currency without the intervention of corporate bodies.

The steamship Sherman, from New York for New Orleans, sprung a leak on the 6th inst., at 3 P. M., and sunk on the 10th, in ten fathoms of water, twelve miles south of Little River Bar. The captain, crew and all the passengers were saved. A considerable portion of the baggage and cargo of the steamship was owned by Frederick Baker, of New York.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

London papers announce the death at Moorlands, near Southampton, of Richard Glass, aged 53, well known in connection with the cable telegraph.

Henry W. Genet, a fugitive from New York, was seen in Belfast, Ireland, on the 10th inst. He was not arrested, as the offence for which he was convicted does not come under the extradition treaty.

France.

It is said that Captain Surmont will be appointed to the command of the French Transatlantic Company's steamer Ville du Paris.

It is rumored in Paris that General Dominquez has been ordered to relieve General Moriones in command of the Army of the North; that Admiral Topete has declined the Ministry of the Marine, and that another military movement is on foot in Madrid for the control of the government.

The Paris Journal Official announces that the Cabinet have tendered their resignations in consequence of the absence from the Assembly yesterday, of a large number of their supporters, which resulted in the defeat of the Government. President MacMahon begs the Ministers not to retire, but await a vote of confidence which will be passed by the Assembly.

The members of the Cabinet have agreed to adopt the passage of a resolution to immediately resume the discussion of the bill for the appointment of Mayors, as a vote of confidence in the Government.

Spain.

Senor Castelar, in a letter addressed to the country, says he must protest with all his energy against the recent brutal coup d'etat. He concludes: "My conscience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and conscience and honor refuse to accept a situation created by bayonets."

Several members of the majority who voted against Castelar, now approve of the stand he has taken. The capital is quiet, but there are rumors of disturbances in Valladolid.

A decree was promulgated on the 5th inst., suspending the constitutional guarantee, and putting in force throughout Spain, the law of 1870, for the maintenance of public order. Decrees are also published appointing Senor Martos Minister of Justice, and Senor Albarida Civil Governor of Madrid. The new Minister of the Interior, Garcia Ruiz, has ordered all Carlist newspapers stopped.

An armed rising of volunteers of Liberty took place in Saragossa on the 4th. It was incited by the municipality. After eight hours of fighting, the troops took 200 insurgent prisoners, and captured six cannon and a large quantity of ammunition. The municipality have dissolved.

A Madrid dispatch to the London Telegraph, reports that 200 persons were killed and wounded before the disturbances in Saragossa and Valladolid were suppressed.

The diplomatic representatives of Spain at Paris, Brussels and Lisbon have resigned. It is reported that the government will remove the Captain Generals of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. It is probable that General Jose de la Concha will be appointed Captain General of Cuba. The Madrid municipality has been reorganized, with Senor Carvajal at its head.

The Government of Spain will make many changes in the representations abroad, but Admiral Polo de Barnabie, Minister at Washington, will remain there. The Government continues to receive congratulatory telegrams from all quarters, especially from Cuba.

An intransigente insurrection broke out in Barcelona on the afternoon of the 8th inst, and barricades were erected in the suburbs. Fort Montjoi, in the south, has opened on the city.

A decree has been issued dissolving all political associations charged with conspiring against the interests of the country or integrity of its territory.

It is reported that the Carlists have captured Portugalete and are cannonading Bilbao.

General Dominiquez, commanding the forces besieging Carthagena, has compelled Atalava Castle to surrender, and he has summoned the other forts of the city. A telegram from the vicinity of Carthagena gives the rumor that another magazine exploded within the walls Saturday, and 200 persons were killed.—It is expected that the capture of Atalava Castle will lead to the speedy capitulation of the city.

Dispatches from Madrid report that Serrano will not convoke the Cortes for twelve months. He will bend all his energies to suppress the insurrection, and to the tranquilization of the country until those tasks are accomplished will he summon the Legislature.

General Monones has commenced operations against the Carlists on the line of the River Ebro.

Cuba.

The overthrow of the Castelar Ministry has been favorably received in Havana. The *Casino Espanol* is especially jubilant. The volunteers are evidently in favor of a monarchy. The crowns on the sterns of the Spanish vessels in the harbor, which were painted over when the Republic was in vogue, are now being regilded. The imperial Spanish coat-of-arms has again been placed on the palace of the Captain General.

The home government has granted, without restriction, the extraordinary powers demanded by Captain General Jovellar.

The Junta of Debate, at Friday's session, resolved that the only means of relieving the financial crisis is by a system of forced loans, and will issue $30,000 at 5 per cent. interest payable in gold.

The Vox de Cuba says the Laborantes are circulating news of grave character from Porto Principe. The fact is, a few soldiers out foraging were surprised by a large force of the enemy.

The brig Margaret, Captain Blakeny, from New Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 10th. The Captain reports that the brig was boarded by a Spanish gunboat ten miles off Moro, and he was required to show the vessels papers. The commander of the gun boat wanted the brig's hatches raised, but Capt. Blakeny refused, and the gunboat left.

Germany.

In the election for members of the Reichstag, Saturday, the Danish party carried all the Districts in North Schleswig, in which they were successful at the last and previous election.

Partial returns of the election show that the number of National Liberals and Progressists returned is about even, other parties falling far behind. Dantzic, Leipsic, Bremen, Lubeck and Munich elect Liberal members, and Berlin, Koeningsberg and Breslau Progressists. Candidates of the Clerical party are chosen in Krefeld, Cologne, Dusseldorf and Aachen.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Telegraph explains that Archbishop Ledochowski's determination not to become a candidate for a seat in the Imperial German Parliament is ascribed to two motives: First, Ledochowski's being Count Wella's Archbishop, is said to have received from Rome a hint not to mix himself with Parliamentary institutions; secondly, he finds that if elected, he would be obliged to join the Central party in the House, and would thereby run great risks of offending the Polish National party, which has faithfully backed his acts of disobedience to the Government.

San Domingo.

A French man-of-war arrived at St. Thomas Friday morning, bringing ex-President Baez, of San Domingo, as a passenger. When the revolutionists appeared before San Domingo, Baez, seeing resistance useless, entered into a convention with General Gonzales, supreme chief of the revolutionists, stipulating that he should be allowed to leave peaceably, and that his friends should be permitted to remain in the country unmolested. This was agreed to, and the revolutionists entered the capital amid the exclamations of the people.

India.

Famine is already causing great distress in Bonea and Benares.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Meeting of Western Members.

A number of members of the House of Representatives met on the evening of the 9th inst., in the room of the Judiciary Committee, in pursuance of a call numerously signed, to take into consideration the subject of cheap transportation.

Representative Donnan, of Iowa, was called to the chair, and Representatives Barrere, of Illinois, and Hereford, of West Virginia, were appointed Secretaries.

Representative Holman alluded to the fact that during the last Congress appropriations for rivers and harbors exceeded a little over $5,000,000, and it was currently reported that an effort would be made to reduce them this session to $3,000,000. What was to be the policy of Congress on the subject of cheap transportation was a matter of great moment. If appropriations are to be reduced, they might be applied to a few specific objects where the money could be spent for the benefit of the people at large.

Representative Hurlbut, a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, said he came here to receive information. There were before that Committee projects involving the expenditure of $130,000,000. All of them had their friends. While many of these projects were local or sectional, some of them were national. Although in the section where he lived there was no immediate connection with the Mississippi River, yet that River was important to the agricultural interests of Illinois at large, and he therefore was in favor of the Fort St. Philip Canal. The improvement of the great Lakes and the means of making navigation accessible to the sea were second to none of the other schemes proposed for cheap transportation, which included the deepening of the St. Clair Flats and Niagara Canal. Then there was also a project for a Canal across New York to divert to the Canal western produce, which now sought an outlet through the St. Lawrence. Another scheme was the opening of the Tennessee river through various channels, to effect some outlet to the Atlantic, so as to reach Georgia or South Carolina; and there were other schemes of a like nature, and the importance of the cry of the West was for some immediate action on the part of Congress to relieve them from engorgement from the overflow of the productions of the Mississippi Valley. There was growing up a well-founded complaint against railroads. This had been coming on for ten years, and had extended to other States. A sub-Committee had reported to the General Committee a bill which would be considered by them, providing for a Board with a view to reduce the exorbitant rates now charged by Railroads. He thought the Committee would endorse this bill, and report it next week. He was satisfied that Congress could act upon this subject under the power to regulate commerce between States, and gave his views in favor of a freight Railroad 1,300 miles long, showing the great advantages which would result both to the Western producer and Eastern consumer, while the road itself would be a source of great profit. He could prove that with an enterprise of this character, there would be such a reduction of transportation rates as would enable us to successfully compete in European markets with wheat of the Black Sea and Mediterranean. A proposition to construct a double-track Road from some point on the Hudson, to Council Bluffs, with branches to St. Louis and Chicago, had been made, but the projectors require the United States to guarantee the payment of interest on certain of their bonds. He hoped in the course of a week to prepare a bill embodying in it the pledge of the credit of the United States, with such guards and guarantees as would prevent the occurrence of such impositions by Railroads as those to which they were now subject.

Representative Hereford said that instead of voting to reduce, he would vote to increase the appropriations for rivers and harbors.

Representative Meeker explained that when there was much talk about retrenchment, all knew that a good deal of money would be spent, for many Members of Congress had bills prepared for buildings of their respective localities, and they would resort to log-rolling to pass them. The Postoffice building in New York could be stopped. It cost four times as much as was required to complete the Fort St. Philip Canal, so that the commerce of the Mississippi could reach the sea. He would say in the words of another, "Let us place the money where it would do the most good." (Laughter.)

Representative Ross spoke of the importance of the immediate relief by deepening the St. Clair Flats and the channels of Lakes and the mouth of the Detroit river, which in all would not exceed $2,000,000.

Representative Dobbins declared himself in favor of heavy appropriations and complained of delays and inefficient accommodations for stock from the West to the East.

Representative Luttrell favored compelling railroads to cheapen their freights, and would vote for every proposition to open up important rivers to commerce.

Representative Standard felt gratified with the discussion. They had all received light, for which they came.

Representative Sener said his State had long been committed to cheap transportation, and would endorse any and every proposition having that object in view.

The meeting then adjourned to meet two weeks hence, when the Committee on Railways and Canals will have matured some practical measure which can be considered.

The Will of Prof. Agassiz.

The will of Prof. Louis Agassiz, late of Cambridge, reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath to my son, Alex. E. R. Agassiz, such of my Scientific books as he may select from the library, hoping that when he shall have no further use for them, he will add them to the rest of my library of scientific books, which I hereby give to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, in Cambridge. Second, I give all the rest of my estate, now owned and hereafter acquired, unto my beloved wife, Elizabeth C. Agassiz, to hold to her heirs and assigns hereafter forever. I make no provision for either of my daughters, Ida and Pauline, not from any want of affection, but for the reason that my house in Cambridge, subject to mortgage, is the only remaining piece of property that I have to dispose of. I appoint my wife aforesaid sole executor of this my will, and I direct that she be exempted from giving surety or bond as such.

"LOUIS AGASSIZ.

"Dated Nov. 29, 1869."

Though Mrs. Agassiz was exempted from giving bonds by will, she has preferred to do so, and has recognized in $40,000.

Sales of the Wines of Napoleon III.

December 9, at Crockford's, London the remaining portions of the fine wines were disposed of by auction. There was a very large attendance. Port Rouge, vintage 1847, shipped by Sandeman, sold at 7s per bottle; Porto Dore, a fine golden port, vintage 1834, in magnificent condition, 2s per bottle; Clarets—Bordeaux, Rouge, Chateau, vintage 1858, bottled expressly for the Emperor, 10s per bottle, eau de vie, very old laid down at the Tuilleries, and having the crest and initials of the emperor on each bottle, £20 per dozen. Rare old Madeira of Napoleon III., having the imperial N., and crown on the bottles, £15 per dozen. Old Malvoisie, the wine of the Empress, bottled in 1858 at the Tuileries, 25s. per bottle. Very fine Chateau Costel, bottled at the castle of the Marquise Lur Saluces, 8s. per bottle. Roman Burgundy, vintage 1865, branded with the imperial arms, £12 per dozen. Old white sparkling Burgundy, vintage 1838, 10s. per bottle. Some very old rum, with the green seal, from St. Cloud, 19s. per bottle. The Johannisberg of Prince Metternich, called Schloss-Metternich, £1 per bottle. A quantity of wine in bond, consisting of ports, sherries, &c., realized on the average £10 per quarter cask, exclusive of duty and other charges.

The Dutchess of Aosta—the wife of Amadeus, late of Spain—is very ill. When she left Madrid in haste, she was, in travelling across Spain, exposed to the cold January weather, and the seeds of consumption were sown, which, it is feared, will prove fatal to her.

KOSSUTH.

The Hungarian Exile—How He Earns His Living.

A few years ago KOSSUTH's eloquence thrilled every American heart, and thousands of our people would eagerly have shouldered their muskets to redeem Hungary from the grasp of Austria, could they have been permitted to do so. But Hungarian independence was hopelessly lost, and KOSSUTH retired from the public gaze, unknown by the younger generation, and almost forgotten by those who so warmly sympathized with him at the time when his fame was at its zenith. The Frankfort *Gazette* publishes the following interview with the great Hungarian, which is translated for *Appleton's Journal*:

The following advertisement appears every now and then in the "Corriere di Torino:"

"Lessons in German, English, and Hungarian given, at moderate rates, by
L. KOSSUTH, 164 Strada Nuova."

The advertiser is none other than the once celebrated Dictator of Hungary. He is now almost utterly forgotten, even in Hungary; he has grown very old, and is now so poor that he will gladly give you a lesson for a single franc. This would seem very humiliating for him, and yet he is proud of his poverty.

He says: "Three years ago my friends at home, in Hungary, offered me a present of fifty thousand florins. I rejected the offer, and never have regretted it, even when I was hungry, and had no money to pay for a fire."

I had occasion, the other day, to call upon him. I was no stranger to Kossuth. Twenty years ago he had given me, in London, a great deal of valuable information for my book, "Hungary in 1849." I found him in a very small room, in the fourth story of a dingy old building. He sat alone in an easy chair, poring over an old volume. When I entered he did not recognize me. I recognized him, and was shocked. What a change these twenty years had produced in his once handsome and interesting face! His hair was entirely white, his cheeks wan and hollow, and his eyes utterly dimmed. His form, once erect and proud, was now painfully bent. He almost groaned as he raised himself to bid me welcome.

He was deeply moved when I informed him who I was. His face brightened as he warmly clasped my hand.

"Oh, yes, oh, yes," he said, in German; "I know you now. Everybody forgets me; no one calls upon me; no one cares any more for me! Why should I remember those who were once my friends?"

To this I objected. I asked him how he could be forgotten when his friends in Hungary wanted him to return to his native country, and take again an active part in its affairs.

Kossuth smiled very bitterly.

"Oh, yes," he said, "return to Hungary dishonored, with an oath of allegiance to the Hapsburgs, who murdered my friends and kinsmen, and who set a price upon my head. I am neither a Deak nor an Andrassy."

I asked him how he got along.

"Well," he said, sadly, "were my good children and my poor wife alive yet, I would be happy, even in my old age and poverty. But they are all dead, and I am very lonesome. That is what renders my exile here, where people are so kind to me, so distressing. It would be no better in Hungary. I have no kinsfolks anywhere but in the New World."

"Why, then, not go to America again, where your name is still revered?" I ventured to say.

"Oh," he replied, "I have often been sorely tempted to go back to the United States, but there are two obstacles in the way. In the first place, it would cost more money than I have to spare; and, next, I am almost sure that, in my present enfeebled condition, I would be unable to bear the sea voyage."

All this was very melancholy, and I hastened to change the subject of our conversation.

I showed him the proof-sheets of the chapter on Andrassy in my new work on Austria. He put on his spectacles, and holding the paper in his trembling hand, read carefully what I had written.

Meanwhile I had time to look around in the room. Against the rear wall stood a narrow, plain bed. On the walls hung the portraits of Mazzini, Bixio, Kiez, and, strangely enough, of Louis Napoleon. On the book shelf by my side I noticed Victor Hugo's "Annee Terrible," Kinglake's "Crimea," and ten or twelve well worn grammars. On a table, close to the bed, lay a loaf of bread and a plate of dried meat.

To my dismay I found that my glancing round the room had attracted Kossuth's attention.

"Yes," he said, with a smile, "you see for yourself now that I am very poor, and yet when I left Hungary in 1849, I was charged by all the mean organs of the Hapsburgs with having enriched myself at my country's expense. Do you know what my whole income was last year? Within a fraction of eight hundred lire!" (Less than two hundred dollars.)

I shook my head sorrowfully. He told me what he thought about the chapter on Andrassy, gave me plenty of valuable and interesting information on the subject, and then dismissed me, saying that it was time for one of his pupils to make his appearance.

A TERRIBLE MACHINE

It will Blow a Ship Higher than Gilderoy's Kite.

From the New York Mail.

Mr. Lay's torpedo, which it is expected will be bought by Congress, is a most remarkable instrument of war. One of them has been completed at Newport, and the results achieved with it are marvelous in the extreme. The machine is propelled by carbonic acid gas, generated on the boat, and can be sent in any direction under the water for a distance of two or three miles. A man on the ship or on the shore, guides it by means of a magnetic wire, by which he can explode it at any moment. It may naturally be asked, "How is he to know where the machine is when it is submerged, and how is he to know it went direct on its mission?" Attached to the boat, as in the case of harbor torpedoes, is a small stick, but, unlike the others, it erects itself above the surface. By this, the director can tell the precise location of the boat, and when it touches the ship, bang and away she goes. But this brings another question. "Suppose those aboard the vessel it is attempted to destroy observe the approach of the stick and know what it is. What is to prevent them from lowering a boat, getting behind the torpedo, and cutting the wires?" Simply this: Attached to the stern of the torpedo is a smaller one, and when the boat draws near, the torpedo is moved in position, and the small one is discharged at the boat, smashing it to pieces and killing those in it. This is the Lay torpedo, a destructive, horrible engine, against which there is no escape.

The Ericsson torpedo has just been completed on Long Island, where its inventor has been privately experimenting with it. It is a large affair, about 12 feet long by 3 wide, and reminds one in a very striking manner of a huge coffin. Like the Lay, it is intended to be used from one vessel against another, but it differs from it in many details. It is operated by compressed air, on the ship it is sent from, through a flexible canvas pipe. Its position is ascertained in the same manner as Lay's, and when it has approached the object of attack, within 200 feet, the bomb, which has been contained in the coffin-like shell, is discharged by the compressed air, and, striking the vessel, is exploded by a percussion shell, shattering the ship to pieces.

"I suppose," said a physician, smiling, and trying to be witty, while feeling the pulse of a patient who had reluctantly submitted to solicit his advice, "I suppose you think me a bit of a humbug?" "Sir," gravely replied the sick man, "I was not aware that you could discover a man's thoughts by feeling his pulse."

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1874.—Cotton—16¼c for middling uplands. Flour—5@10c better; receipts 23,000 bbls; sales 12,000 bbls; $7 05@7 25 for extra state; $7 05@8 65 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat—the market is quiet and declining; receipts 132,000 bush; sales 31,000 bush at 165@c for No 2 Chicago; 168c for No 2 Milwaukee. Rye—the market is quiet. Corn—the market is scarce and firm; receipts 40,000 bu; sales 58,006 bu at 90@91c for western mixed in store. Barley is scarce and advancing. Oats—firmer; receipts 23,000 bush; sales 32,000 bushels at 65c for mixed western; 65½@66c for white western. Pork—market steady; $16 25 for new mess. Cut Meats are firm. Beef is steady. Lard firm; 9¼c for steam, 9⅝c for kettle. Whisky 101c. Sugar is firm. Petroleum—5⅞c for crude and 13⅞c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 13.—Flour—The market exhibited increased firmness, and is generally a shade higher with Fine, $4 00, Superfine, $4 50@5 00; Extra $5@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy $7@8 00. Wheat—The market is somewhat animated at a slight improvement on a week ago, with Amber, $1.50 spot and seller January; 153½c seller February, and 160c seller March; No. 2 Amber, 136c; Extra White Michigan was held at 163c without sales; No. 1 White quiet at 152½c; No. 2 White Wabash, sold at 152c; No. 3 White Wabash in fair request at 150c; No. 1 Red Wabash, 2½c advance at 154½c; No. 2 Red Wheat in better request but quiet at 141½@145c, seller March 155@155c; No. 3 Red nominally higher at 130c; Rejected Red was offered for sale at 120c without takers. Corn—The market has had an upward tendency throughout almost the entire week, and at this time an advance of 7@9c has been established. High-mixed strong at 67½@68c spot, 67½@68c seller February, 69½@70 seller March, 70c seller April, and 72½c seller May; new high mixed 7c better at 64c spot and seller Feb., and 67c seller March. Low-mixed Corn quiet at 66½c for regular and 63c for new; No Grade regular nominal; new 6c better at 63½c. White Corn 63c for new. Damaged Corn was held at 6[illegible]c for new, without buyers; other grades of Corn did not sell. Oats—the market for Oats is strong and prices higher at 48½ for No 1; 47c for No 2 and 47c for Michigan.—Clover seed quiet at $5 2[illegible]@5 25 for common, and $5 40 for mammoth; $3 00 for timothy; and $1.60 flax. Dressed Hogs 10@20c lower at $6 40@$6 50 for light and heavy weights. Pork at $13 for light; $14 50 for heavy mess. Butter 27@30c for fresh. Eggs, 23@25c. Potatoes—90@105c, according to quality. Fruits, 9½c for Apples and 20c for Peaches, peeled; Green Apples $2 00@2 50 per bbl. Mill Feed quiet at $16 for Bran and Shorts; $22 for Fine Middlings, and $24 for Corn Meal per ton. Beans, 15[illegible]@175c for large White to small navy, per bushel. Poultry, 7@8c for chickens, and 10@11c for Turkeys dressed, per lb. Hides, green 6c; calf skins 12c. Sheep skins, 50@[illegible]c. Tallow, 5½@6c. Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Green, $55@60; Culls, $25@30; Oak ship timber $30[illegible]; White Wood, $18; Ash lumber, $28; Butternut, $15@35. Pine Lumber we quote as follows: Clear, $50; Second Clear $45; Common boards, $15; Stock Boards, $16; Fencing, $12; Joists and Scantling, $15@20. Shingles in moderate demand; A 1, 18 sawed, $5; No 1 do, $3.75; No 2, $2 50@[illegible]; A 1 18 shaved, $3.25. Lath, $2.75. Cedar Posts, 20c.

OSWEGO, January 10—Wheat higher; No 1 Milwaukee Club, 160c; extra white Michigan, 187c. Corn advancing at 72@78c. Barley quiet; up-lake Canada held at 165c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Wheat dull and firm at 55c for Milwaukee Club. Corn higher and scarce; sales 5,600 bu No 2 mixed western at 76c; held at about 80c at the close. Oats quiet. Rye dull and scarce; 106c asked. Barley in good demand; sales 6,000 bu; western steady at 49c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Flour active; superfine, $5 00@5 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana extra family, $5 75@8 50. Wheat quiet and steady; red, 160@165c; amber, 173@175c; white, 176@185c. Rye, 90@93c. Corn active; old yellow, 85c; new, 78@80c. Oats firm; white 58@62c; mixed, 55c. Whiskey, 100c. Petroleum dull; crude, 10c; refined, 13½c.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—Cotton, firmer at 15c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; white, 160c; amber, 155c, red, 145c. Provisions, firm; mess pork, $15 50. Bulk shoulders 6¼@6½c, clear rib sides, 8@8½c, clear sides, 8¾c. Bacon shoulders, 7½@7¾c, clear rib sides, 8¾c, clear sides, 9c. Lard firm; tierce 8½@9¼c, keg 10@10½c, prime steam 8½@8¾c. Whiskey firmer at 96½@97c.

BALTIMORE, January 10.—Flour very strong and unchanged; western superfine, $4 75@6 00; do extra, $6 50@7 00; do family, $7 25@8 75. Wheat steady, firm and unchanged; choice white, 190@202c; fair to prime, 175@185c; choice amber, 190@192c; good to prime red, 180@187c; common to fair, 155@175c. Corn active and buoyant; mixed western, 83@84c. Oats firmer and scarce; Western, 63c. Rye firm and steady at 98@100c. Provisions unchanged but a shade easier. Mess Pork, $16 25@16 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c; clear rib, 9@9¼c. Bacon—shoulders, 7¾@8c; clear rib, 8¾c. Hams—sugar cured, 12@14c. Lard, 9@9½c. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee strong at 25@27½c. Whiskey firmer at 100@101c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Flour in good demand; superfine $5; single extra, $6; double extra $6 50; triple extra $7@7 50; family $8@9 62½. Corn quiet; white 73@74c; yellow 75c. Oats 50@60c. Hay firmer; prime, $22; choice, $26. Pork scarce at $15 75@16. Bacon scarce at 8¾c, 9¾c and 9¾c. New Hams dull at 12½@13c. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce 9@9½c; kegs 9¾@10c. Sugar dull; inferior 4@4½c, common 5@6c; fair to fully fair 6¾@7¾c; prime to choice 8@8¾c. Molasses—Stock light and quality poor; common 40c; fair 53@57c; prime to choice, 60@66c. Whisky scarce and higher; Louisiana 102; Cincinnati 105c. Cotton—demand active, and prices are ⅛@¼c higher; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13½@14½c; low middling to strict low middling 15½@16c; middling to strict middling 16¼@17½c; good middling 17½@17¾. Gold 111⅛c. Sight ½c discount. Sterling, private $5 [illegible]@5 31, Bank $5 35.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Beef cattle, moderately active and firm; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 00@7 50; fair to good, $6 00@6 50; common, $4 50@5 55. Sheep in fair demand at $5 00@7 00. Hogs firmly held at $8 00@8 37½. Sales 2,800 beeves; 8,000 sheep; 5,000 hogs.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Jan. 12.—Beef Cattle—Arrivals, 135 cars; best, $5 60@6 15; medium, $5 00@5 50; common, $3 75@4 00; stockers none; bulls, $3 00@4 00. Hogs—Arrivals, 71 cars; best Philadelphia, $5 90@6 00; Yorkers, $5 30@5 60. Sheep—Arrivals, 4 car; best, $5 00@5 50; medium, $4 00@4 50; common, $3 00@4 00.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,961 head, including many common. The market is quiet, with a downward tendency; shipping steers nominal at $4 5[illegible] for medium to extra; choice cows and steers sold at $[illegible]; shipments, 1,756 head. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head, mostly poor and common quality. The market was dull at $[illegible] for common to choice, with some 16,000 in the pens unsold; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, [illegible] head. The market was fairly active and firm at $[illegible] for common to choice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Beeves—Receipts to-day and yesterday, 3,960 head, making the total supply for the week 7,580 head, against 7,350 head for the same time last week. Trade is slow, sellers being barely able to close out, but the feeling was firmer than for several days and prices about ¼c higher than Thursday and Friday, exclusive of a few fancy steers that retailed at 13c; strictly prime cattle, [illegible]; common to fair Texans and Cherokee cattle, [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts, 600 head, making 23,500 head for the week, against 16,000 head the same time last week. The demand was fair at an advance from Friday of fully ¼c. The extreme range for poor to fancy sheep was [illegible], with bulk of sales at [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 12,690 head, making the total supply [illegible] head for the week, against [illegible] head last week. The market was firm. Live hogs, [illegible]. Dressed hogs, [illegible] for city and [illegible] for western; city dressed pigs, [illegible].

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Wool firmer but not higher; strictly choice, only small business. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]; combing washed, [illegible]; combing unwashed, [illegible]; Canada combing, [illegible]; fine unwashed, [illegible]; coarse and medium washed, [illegible]; tub washed, [illegible]; extra and merino pulled, [illegible]; No 1 and superfine pulled, [illegible].

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Wool has been very firm the past week. Sales indicate rather better prices. Choice grade extra Pennsylvania fleeces [illegible]; choice Michigan, [illegible]. Combing and delaine fleeces are more inquired for at [illegible]. Pulled wool firm and steady at all points, [illegible] light. Ohio and Pennsylvania medium extra, double extra, treble extra and above, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; western Vermont and New York, [illegible]; combing and delaine, [illegible]; unwashed and unmerchantable, [illegible]; scoured, [illegible]; noils, [illegible]; pulled, [illegible].